The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., JANUARY 25, 1871. NO. 4.

ıe Huntingdon Journal.

:. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

ce on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

'HE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every ınesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, ler the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at 0 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid in six months from date of subscription, and ' not paid within the year.
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egal and other notices will be charged to the y having them inserted.
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ll advertising accounts are due and collectable the advertisement is once inserted.
OB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and ey Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.— d-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every ety and style, printed at the shortest notice, every thing in the Printing line will be execu- in the most artistic manner and at the lowest s.

Travellers' Guide.

NNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD					STATIONS.	EASTWARD.			
Pacific Express	Passenger Way	Pittsburgh Express	Mail			Philadelphia Express	Mail	Harrisburg Accom.	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
.....	11 43	.....	.....		N. Hamilton	.....	5 13	6 31	
.....	12 52	7 50	.....		Mt. Union	.....	5 05	9 24	
.....	12 01	.....	.....		Mapleton	.....	4 57	9 16	
.....	12 10	8 03	.....		Mill Creek	.....	4 48	9 08	
5 20	12 25	8 15	.....		Huntingdon	11 12	4 33	8 55	
.....	12 47	.....	.....		Petersburg	.....	4 15	8 39	
.....	12 53	.....	.....		Barree	.....	4 06	8 31	
.....	1 07	.....	.....		Spruce Creek	10 46	4 00	8 24	
.....	1 23	.....	.....		Birmingham	.....	3 46	8 12	
.....	1 32	9 00	.....		Tyrone	10 30	3 39	8 06	
.....	1 45	.....	.....		Tipton	.....	3 29	7 57	
.....	1 53	.....	.....		Fostoria	.....	3 23	7 51	
.....	1 58	.....	.....		Bell's Mills	.....	3 18	7 47	
9 30	2 60	9 40	.....		Altoona	10 40	3 00	7 30	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.				P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

e Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 43 A. M., arrives at Huntingdon at 1 17 A. M.
e Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.
cific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 6 25 A. M., passes Huntingdon at 7 25 A. M.
cinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 50 A. M.
e Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 35 , and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M.

NTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

and after Wednesday, Nov. 22d, 1870, Passenger ns will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS.	
Exp.	Mail			Accom.	Mail
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
5 20	9 00	LE	Huntingdon	AR 8 40	AR 4 10
5 28	9 08		Long Siding	8 29	4 02
5 42	9 21		McConnellstown	8 13	3 46
5 49	9 30		Pleasant Grove	8 05	3 38
6 03	9 45		Marklesburg	7 50	3 23
6 18	10 00		Coffee Run	7 35	3 08
6 25	10 08		Rough and Ready	7 27	3 00
6 40	10 23		Cove	7 12	2 46
6 48	10 27		Fishers Summit	7 06	2 41
7 05	10 43		Saxton	6 50	2 25
7 10	10 50				2 56
	11 08		Riddlesburg		1 58
	11 16		Hopewell		1 38
	11 35		Pipers Run		1 18
	11 56		Tateaville		1 10
	12 08		Bloody Run		1 05
AR	12 12		Mount Dallas	LE	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

7 10	LE 10 55	Saxton	AR	6 40	AR 2 00
7 25	11 10	Coalmont		6 25	2 05
7 30	11 15	Crawford		6 20	2 00
7 40	AR 11 25	Dudley	LE	6 10	LE 1 00
		Broad Top City			

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
ov. 22, 1870.

Professional Cards.

ILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly ll legal business. Office in Cunningham's new lding. [jan.4,'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention n to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- t of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business ecuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton er, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Hun- tingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,'71.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of ter's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Scrivener, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds riting, drafting, &c., done at short notice. ffice on Smith street, over Woods & Williamson's Office. [may12,'69.

M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to inds of legal business entrusted to their care. ffice on the south side of Hill street, fourth door t of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, e doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend urveying in all its branches. Will also buy, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- kind, in any part of the United States. Send a circular. [jan.4'71.

R. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional ser- s to the community. [jan.4,'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., liers' claims against the Government for back bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- o with great care and promptness. ffice on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

N SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.
COTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against Government will be promptly prosecuted. ffice on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

R. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would re- tfully offer his professional services to the citi- s of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- gdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. e Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. ffice on Washington street, one door east of the hollie Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- moved to Leister's new building, Hill street ntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

ALLISON MILLER, Dentist, has removed to the Brick Row, opposite the irt House. [jan.4,'71.

XCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. nuary 4, 1871.

OR ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, to THE JOURNAL BUILDING, corner of Washing- and Bath streets. Our presses and type are new, and work is executed in the best style.

TO ADVERTISERS:

:o:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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IN

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SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

:o:

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

The Muses' Bower.

The Days of Long Ago.

O Time, upon whose viewless wing
The fleeting seasons come and go,
Instruct my truant Muse to sing
The better days of long ago.

The present may, perchance, beguile
My passions while its moments last;
But fortune's best and dearest smile
Is buried in the silent past.

And I would gladly now resign
All that the future has for me,
To spend one hour of sweet lang syne,
Dear Mary, with the past and thee.

But that, alas! can never be
The fate of Fancy's helpless son;
And unrelenting Destiny,
With cruel finger, beckons on.

I see the future, dark and dim,
Before my mortal vision rise;
The years, like banished seraphim,
Are marching by me in disguise.

All, all is dark and cheerless now,
Since time cannot reverse its flight;
Oblivion's hand is on my brow,
And beckons down the fall of night.

Yet sometimes in these darker hours
I dream of better days in trust;
But when I reach to pluck the flowers
Of youth, they turn to senseless dust!

New England! on thy glorious hills
I stand in thought, a moment free;
I hear the music of thy rills—
Nature's low notes of liberty!

And when my long lost love reclines,
In welcome shade I kneel to woo,
And Nature's lyre of mountain pines
Breathes soft as it was wont to do.

But ah! the witching vision flies,
And facts are sterner things than dreams:
Sweet Mary's dark and solemn eyes
No longer watch thy purling streams;

But in that fairer clime above—
The climax of the dreams of this—
They wear the same old look of love,
And gaze upon the streams of bliss.

The Story-Teller.

THE WEST FARM MYSTERY.

"There's no use trying any longer to suit Isaac Parson's," muttered the forenamed individual's better-half, as she sat in her corner of the farm kitchen, rapidly divesting a chicken of its feathers; "I've worked and slaved myself to death for his and his'n, and all the thanks I've had for the last fifteen years has been short words and general growlin' and fault finding, until now I'm just determined to stand out and have my own way, and he'll find after all, Melissa Talcott has got some spirit in her, that can't be crushed out by all his abusin' and aggravation."

"To think he should have the heart to refuse a new carpet after he has had such good luck with his wheat crop, and I just slaved myself through harvesting and got along with one girl."

"The more that man gets, the stingier he grows, and there isn't a woman among all my acquaintances that would stand such treatment, and I won't. I'll put my foot down from this moment," setting down most emphatically that solid member of her comely person on the kitchen floor: "if Isaac Parson won't come to terms, I'll quit him, that's all!"

It was a still, serene morning in the early autumn. The kitchen windows were open, and through them came, like golden wings, the sunshine, to linger and laugh on the white kitchen floor, and flash along the ceiling, and brighten everything into picturesque beauty in that old farm house kitchen. The song of the birds in their nests among the old bell pear trees, came along through the windows in sweet eddies and jets of music, and so did all those ripe, fragrant, spicy scents which belong to autumn, and which have also always a whisper of the tropics, with their still, stately splendor, their groves of balm, and forests odorous with gems, and beautiful with all strange and gorgeous blooms.

But better than all this, that autumn morning was one to brim the heart with gratitude to God, the giver of perfect beauty, to calm the soul into peace, and trust in the wisdom and love which had ordained that day a high priest to man, and its robe was like the robe of Aaron's ephod, all of blue, and its bells were the merry winds ringing to and fro in the still air, and on the forehead of the morning was written, so that all eyes might read—"All his works do praise him."

But Mrs. Melissa Parson heard and saw none of these things. Down among the fogs and darkness of her own narrow fretful cares and anxieties, she walked with warded vision and angry thoughts, which seethed and flashed into rebellion and hatred. For her there was no beauty in that autumn day, no token of God's love and care for man in its sweet face—no voice calling her to prayer and to praise, in the whisper of the winds or songs of the birds.

Mrs. Melissa Parson had been a remarkable pretty girl in her youth—and thirty-seven years had made her a fair and comely woman.

Her husband was a somewhat phlegmatic man, stubborn and opinionated, and as his early life and social atmosphere had not enlarged nor softened his character, the hardest and most disagreeable part of it expanded with his years. He loved money, and as the æsthetic part of his nature had never been cultivated, he regarded it as wastefullness and extravagance to indulge in much grace or beauty of surroundings.

Still, there was another side to the man; his affections were deep and tender, and a judicious and loving woman could have reached and influenced him to almost any degree through these. But Mrs. Melissa Parson never understood her husband; she was an impulsive, high spirited, and real warm hearted woman, with a great deal of petty, social ambition, and she and her husband were constantly jarring each other.

His obstinacy always inflamed her anger, while her imperious temper only hardened him into fresh stubbornness, and so the current of their lives ran most inharmoniously, and was constantly interrupted by jars and bickerings, and altercations. That one fair lilly of tenderness, whose grace and beauty filled her youth with fragrance, cast its leaves, and at last only the root was left; and what dews or sunshine would nourish it in souls that were overgrown with thistles, and rank and poison weeds?

Yet all these years the barns and storehouse, the land and gold of Isaac Parson increased, and God sent children—two boys and a girl—to soften the hearts of the father and mother, and to be to them angels of a new covenant of household peace and tenderness. But, alas! the sweet faces, and all the beautiful ministrations of childhood never accomplished their mission, and with hearts and tempers fretted and soured, and worn, Mr. and Mrs Parson counted the years going over them, and both felt that their marriage had been a mistake and a misery, and with blue eyes that would not understand, each blamed the other, and mutual recrimination only produced fresh bitterness.

At last a crisis came. Mrs. Parson had set her heart on a new parlor carpet, which was in no wise unreasonable, and in which her husband ought to have indulged her, but the manner of her request which was in reality a command, at once aroused the inherent stubbornness of the man, and he as flatly refused her. Then followed passionate words and angry retorts till the husband and wife separated with mutual bitterness and rage.

But as Mrs. Parson took up her denuded chicken and plunged it into a pan of hot water, her eyes glanced on a weekly paper which lay on the table, and they settled upon this passage, which completed a short sketch—"Who when he was reviled, reviled not again, but committed his cause to Him that judgeth righteously."

Again these words stole, in a still, serene, rebuking voice, through the soul of Mrs. Parson. She had read them innumerable times before, and they had for her no special message nor meaning, but now God had sent his angel to drop them in her heart, and in a moment something of the real sin and the wrong of her life rose up and confronted her.

She sat down in a low chair by her kitchen table, and rested her forehead on her hand. The harsh, fretful, angry look went out from her face, and was succeeded by a soft thoughtful expression, and the sunshine hovered in yearning, golden, shifty beauty about her.

And the years of Mrs. Parson's life rose up like pale, sorrowful faces of the dead, and looked reproachfully upon her, and suddenly in sharp, clear, strong features, stood revealed to her roused conscience, the heavy part she had borne in all the sin and misery that had blasted her married life.

And then the woman's memory went back to her first acquaintance with Isaac Parson—he had chosen her from a score of others who envied her that good fortune, and how those early days of their courtship came over the softened heart of the woman, as the first winds of spring came up from the south, and go softly over the bare, despairing earth. Then she saw herself once more, a shy, tremulous, joyous bride at the altar, leaning on the strong arm and tender heart, to whom she gave herself gladly and trustingly as a woman should.

And she remembered that morning, a little later, when her proud and happy young husband brought her to the house which had been her father's, and how for a little while the thought of her being mistress of the farm house fairly frightened the wits out of her.

She went to make a sweet and happy home for Isaac Parsons. She remembered as though it all happened yesterday, the little plans and contrivances she had made for his surprise, and their mutual comfort. But the quarrel came. How well she remembered it, and how clearly she saw how the foolish and sinful part she had borne in that! If she had of controlled her temper then—if she had only been gentle and patient, forbearing and forgiving, instead of being proud and passionate, fretful and stubborn! If she had only borne her woman's duties! Here the wife and mother broke down, she buried her face in her apron and wept like a child.

Mrs. Parson was an energetic determined woman, and when she had once made up her mind on any course of action, she would not shrink from it. What went on in the softened woman's heart on that morning, as she sat with her apron at her eyes, and the sobs in her rocking chair, and the sweet restless sunshine all about her—what went on in the softened woman's heart, only God and the angels knew.

"Are you tired Isaac?"

The farmer was wiping his face and hands on the brown crash towel, which hung near the window. He was a tall, stalwart man, sun-browned and weather-beaten, yet he had keen, kindly eyes, and the hard features had an honest, intelligent expression. Mrs. Parson was cutting a loaf of rye bread at the kitchen table. Her husband turned and looked at her a moment, as though he was half doubtful whether he had heard her right. His wife's face was bent over the board, and he could not see it; but the words came a second time:

"Are you tired Isaac?"

It was a long time since Mr. Parson had heard that soft, quiet voice. It stole over his heart like a wind from the land of his youth.

"Well, yes, I do feel kind of tuckered out. It's hard work to get in all that with only one hand besides Rogers."

"I recokoned so; and I thought I'd broil the chicken for tea, and bake the sweet potatoes, as you relish them best so."

Mr. Parson did not say a word; he sat down and took the weekly paper out of his pocket, but his thoughts were too busy to let him read one word. He knew very well his wife's aversion to broiled chicken, and as the kitchen was her undisputed territory, he was obliged to submit and his chicken stewed and his potatoes served up in sauce, notwithstanding she was perfectly aware that he preferred the former broiled and the latter baked; and this unusual deference to taste fairly struck the farmer dumb with astonishment, and he sat still and watched his wife as she hurried from the pantry to the table, in her preparations for tea; and then came across him the memory of some of the harsh, angry words he had spoken that morning, the words smote the man's heart.

And whilst Mrs. Parson was in the midst of taking up the broiled chicken, two boys and a girl burst into the kitchen."

"Hush, hush, children." wound in among the obstreperous mirth like a silver chime, the soft voice of the mother, "father's busy reading the paper and you'll disturb him."

The children were silenced at once, not in fear of reproof, but in wonder at it, for the wife as seldom consulted her husband's taste and convenience in the small every-day matters which make the happiness or irritation of our lives.

In a few minutes the hungry family gathered around the table. There was little spoken at the meal, but a softer, kindlier atmosphere seemed to pervade the room. The children felt, though they did not speak of it.

"Are you going out this evening, Isaac?"

"Well, yes, I thought I'd step 'round to the town meeting. Want anything at the store?" continued Mr. Parson, as he tried to button his collar before the old-fashioned looking-glass, whose mahogany frame was mounted with boughs of evergreens, around which scarlet berries hung their charms of rubies.

But the man's large fingers were clumsy, and after several ineffectual attempts to accomplish his purpose Mr. Parson dropped his hand with an ugly grunt "that the thing would not work."

"Let me try, father."

Mrs. Parson stepped quickly to her husband's side, and in a moment had managed the refractory button.

Then she smoothed down a lock or two of black hair, which had strayed over the sunburt forehead, and the touch of those soft fingers felt very pleasant about the farmer's brow, and woke up in his heart, old sweet memories of times when he used to feel them fluttering like a dream through his hair.

He looked on his wife with a softness in his face, and a softness in his keen eye, which he little suspected. And the softness and the smile stirred a fountain warm and tender in Mrs. Parson's heart, which not for years yielded one drop of its sweet waters. She reached up her lips impulsively, and kissed his cheek. Any one who had witnessed that little domestic scene would scarcely have suspected that the married life of Isaac Parson and his wife counted three-quarters of score of years.

The woman's comely face was as full of shy blushes as a girl of sixteen, and Isaac Parson seized his hat and plunged out of the house without speaking a word, but with a mixture of amazement and something deeper in his face not easily described.

But at last he cleared his throat, and muttered to himself, "Melissy shan't repent that act—I say she shant!" and when Isaac Parson said a thing, everybody knew he meant it.

* * * * * *

The sunset of another autumn day was rolling its vestures of purple and gold about the mountains, when the wagon of Isaac Parson rolled into the farm-yard; he had been absent all day in the city, and supper had been awaiting him nearly an hour, and the children had grown hungry and impatient.

"Oh, father, what have you got there?" they all clamored, as he came into the house, tugging along an immense bundle tied with cords.

"It is something for mother, children," was the rather unsatisfactory answer.

At this moment Mr. Parson entered the kitchen. Her husband snapped the cords and a breadth of ingrain rolled upon the floor, through whose dark green groundwork trailed a russet and golden leaves- a most tasteful pattern.

Isaac Parson turned to his amazed wife—"There, Melissa, there's the parlor carpet you asked me for yesterday morning. I reckon there ain't many that will beat it in West Farms."

A quick change went over Mrs. Parson's face, half of joy, half of something deeper.

"Oh, Isaac!" She put her arms around the strong man's neck and burst into tears.

The trio of children stood still, and looked on in stolid amazement. I think the sight of their faces was the thing that recalled Isaac Parson to himself.

Come, come, mother," he said, but his voice was not just study, "don't give away like this. I'm as hungry as a panther, and want my supper before I do anything but put up my horse,"—and he strode off that impatient quadruped to the back-yard.

So the new carpet proved an olive branch of peace to the household of Isaac Parson. While others admired its pattern or praised its quality, it spoke to Mrs. Parson's heart a story of all that which love and patience may accomplish.

After many struggles and much prayer, the triumph over pride and passion, and evil habits, was at last achieved, and this was not accomplished in a day, but the "small leaven that leaveneth the whole lump," worked silenty, and surely, completed at last its pure and perfect work, and in the farm-house of Isaac Parson reigned the spirit of forbearance and relinquishment, of gentleness and love, which was given unto those who fear God and keep His holy commandments.

Reading for the Million.

Human Force.

Regarded simply as a piece of machinery, the human body is the most interesting study that can attract the attention of a human being. According to the latest developments of scientific analysis, the average healthy man generates force sufficient every twenty-four hours to lift 4000 tons of matter through a distance of one foot, providing the work is done with no waste of strength; or to vary the statement, to lift one ton 4000 feet. On inquiring of the physiologist what becomes of all this power, he figures out for us the following rude statement:

Spent in generating heat with which to keep the body warm, power sufficient to raise 3475 tons of matter one foot high.

Spent in digesting our food, circulating the blood through the body from the heart, in its course back to the heart again, and in the movements of the lungs in respiration, power to raise 350 tons one foot high.

Left for profitable employment in the form of brain and body labor, power sufficient to raise only 175 tons one foot high.

Total—4000 tons one foot high.

From the foregoing statement, which of course is only an approximation to the truth, and would vary materially in different persons, the available working power of an adult healthy man is only one twenty-fourth part of the force generated by the food he eats, or, as before stated, sufficient to raise 175 tones of dead matter one foot in height.

But we prefer not to spend our strength in that way, and so a certain per cent. of it goes in muscular labor, some in business, a portion in thinking, loving, hating, in invention, philanthropic action, &c.; and, no doubt in a majority of human beings, a large portion of their available power is wasted in dissipation, riotous living, gambling; or perhaps in uneasy, fretful fault-finding, because their lot is not one that pleases them, or because they are obliged to labor for the bread they eat and the clothes they wear.

A very curious and interesting table might be made by a thoughtful physiologist and hygienist, showing each person where his strength goes, and I am not sure that a young man could do a better service for himself than to seek counsel of some wise physiologist, tell him frankly all his habits, and have such a table prepared, not only to guard against excess, but to show him his weak places, and point out where he will be most likely to fail. Some of these tables would, no doubt, read very much as follows:

Spent in digesting a big dinner, which the body did not need, sufficient force to raise thirty tons of matter one foot high.

Spent in getting rid of several drinks of wine and brandy, force sufficient to raise twenty tons one foot high.

Spent in breathing bad air, force sufficient to raise fifteen tons one foot high.

Spent in reading worthless books and newspapers, force sufficient to raise five tons one foot high.

Spent in cheating a neighbor out of $30 in a business transaction, force sufficient to raise fifteen tons one foot high.

Spent in smoking six cigars, force sufficient to raise ten tons one foot high.

Spent in keeping awake all night at a spree, force sufficient to raise twenty tons one foot high.

Spent in hesitation, doubt and uncertainty, force sufficient to raise five tons one foot high.

Total—120 tons one foot high.

Left for practical and useful labor, only enough to raise fifty-five tons one foot high, or to do less than one-third of a day's work.

Sometimes there would be a draft on the original capital of considerable force; so there would not be enough to keep the body warm or the food well digested, or the muscles plump and full, or the hearing acute, or the eyes keen and bright, or the brain thoughtful and active.

Very often a single debauch would use up the entire available power of the whole system for a whole week or month.

There is no end to the multitudinous ways in which we not only spend our working capital, but draw on the original stock, that ought never to be touched, and the result is imperfect lives, rickety bodies, no ability to transmit to our children good health and long life, much physical suffering and premature decay, with all the ends of life unaccomplished.—*Industrial and Commercial Gazette.*

Sleep.

Every man must sleep according to his temperment. Eight hours is the average. If he requirs a little more or a little less, he will find it out for himself. Whoever by work, pleasure, sorrow, or by any other cause, is regularly diminishing his sleep, is destroying his life. A man may hold out for a time, but Nature keeps close accounts, and no man can deceive her. As there is more brain-work than ever, so more sleep is required now, than in the time of our forefathers. The want of sleep is frequently the cause of insanity.

Do good to others.

The Jokers' Budget.

"Fetch on the Rats."

A good story is told of our German friend Adam Bepler, who keeps a tavern in Allegheny. One rather gloomy evening recently, when Adam was in rather a gloomy humor (as he seldom is), a stranger presented himself about bedtime, and asked to stay all night.

"Certainly," said Adam, eyeing the rather seedy-looking stranger. "If you take breakfast, it will be youst one dollar."

"But I have no money," said the man. "I am dead broke, but if you will trust me—"

"Ah," said Mr. Bepler, "I don't like that kind of customer. I could fill mine house every night mit dat kind, but dat won't help me run dis house."

"Well," said the stranger, after a pause, "have you got any rats here?"

"Yes," replied Adam, "you'd better believe we have. Why, the place is lousy mit dem."

"Well," rejoined the man, "I'll tell you what I'll do. If you let me have lodging and breakfast, I'll kill all the rats to-morrow."

"Done," said Bepler, who had long been desperately annoyed by the number of old Norways that infested his premises.

So the stranger, a gaunt, sallow, melancholy-looking man, was shown to bed, and no doubt had a good sleep. After breakfast next morning, Mr. Bepler took occasion in a very gentle manner to remind his guest of the contract of the previous night.

"What! Kill your rats! Certainly," said the melancholy stranger. "Where are they the thickest?"

"Dey are putty dick in de barnyard," answered Adam.

"Well, let's go out there," said the stranger. "But stop! Have you got a piece of hoop? Have you got a piece of hoop-iron?"

A piece about fifteen feet long was brought to the stranger, who examined it carefully from one end to the other. Expressing himself entirely satisfied, at length, with its length and strength, he proceeded to the barn, accompanied by Mr. Bepler and quite an army of idlers, who were anxious to see in what manner the great rat killer was going to work. Arriving there, the stranger looked around a little, then placed his back firmly against the barn-door, and raised his weapon.

"Now," said he to Adam, "I am ready. *Fetch on your rats!*"

How this scene terminated we are not precisely informed. It is said that, altho' no rats answered the appeal of the stranger, Mr. Bepler began to smell one pretty strongly at this juncture, and became very angry. One thing is certain, and that is the new boarder was not at Adam's table for dinner nor for any subsequent meal. He had suddenly resolved to depart, probably to pursue his avocation of rat-killing in other quarters.

Is He Fat?

One of the most remarkable cases of sudden cure of disease was that of a rheumatic individual, with which is an amusing ghost story.

There were a couple of men, in some old settled part of the country, who were in the habit of stealing sheep and robbing church yards of the burial clothes of the dead. There was a public road leading by a meeting house, where there was a grave yard, and not far off a tavern. Early one moonlight night while one of the miscreants was robbing a grave, the other went off to steal a sheep. The first one having accomplished his business, wrapped a shroud around him, and took a seat in the meeting house door to wait for his companion.

A man on foot, passing along the road toward the tavern, took him to be a ghost, and, alarmed almost to death, ran as fast as his legs would carry him to the tavern, which he reached out of breath. As soon as he could speak he declared that he had seen a ghost robed in white, sitting in the church door. Nobody would believe his stroy, but incredulous as they were, no one could be found that had courage enough to go.

At length a man, who was so afflicted with the rheumatism that he could scarcely walk, declared he would go if the man would carry him there. He at once agreed, took him on his back, and off they went. When they got in sight, sure enough it was as he said! Wishing to satisfy themselves well, and get as near a view as possible of his ghostship in the dim light, they kept venturing nearer and near.

The man with the shroud around him, took them to be his companion with a sheep on his back, and asked in a low tone of voice:

"Is he fat."

Meeting with no reply, he repeated the question, raising his voice higher.

"Is he fat?"

Still no reply.

Then in a vehement tone he called:

"Is he fat?"

This was enough. The man with the other on his back replied:

"Fat or lean, you may have him."

And dropping the invalid he traveled back to the tavern as fast as his feet would carry him. But he had scarcely arrived there when along came the invalid on foot, too!

The sudden fright had cured him of rheumatism; and from that time he was a well man.

A CELEBRATED wit was asked if he knew Theodore Hook. "Yes," replied he, "Hook and eye are old associates."

Inn-genius—A hotel clerk.

The Home Circle.

Thank God for Sunday.

Now God be thanked! That he has given—
Best boon to saint and sinner—
A day of rest—one day in seven,
Where toil is not the winner;
Rest for the tired and jaded brain,
The wearied hand on Sunday,
That they might gather strength again
For toil renewed on Monday.

The merchant, in his counting room,
The clerk, o'er desk and ledger,
The artisan at forge and loom,
The ditcher and the hedger—
The laborer who must toil and slave,
From early dawn of Monday,
Until the week sinks in its grave,
All cry: "Thank God for Sunday!"

The day that lifts the weighty chain
Which all the week hath bound us;
That respite gives to heart and brain,
From thousand cries around us
That in the toilsome march of life
Thus bids us take, for one day,
O! God be thanked for Sunday;

If thus by all one day of rest
Be hailed, as respite solely,
How to the Christian doubly blessed
Must be the Sabbath holy;
As, in faith's light he lifts his eyes
To that bright world, where, one day,
He longs to spend beyond the skies,
One blest eternal Sunday!

Making Fun of Sin.

Sin is a very serious matter. It is the last thing in the world to laugh at. There are certain weaknesses and foibles of mankind which may properly enough be made the subject of pleasantry, of railery, and even of ridicule. Addison, in his *Spectator*, undertook to deal with the fashionable follies of his time with these weapons, and the severest critic has never questioned the propriety of his course. The realm of minor morals lies fairly open to this lighter sort of artillery, whose bloodless assaults may rid society of many a custom at variance with the laws of good taste and propriety. Such good humored satirists as Sydnew Smith and Thackeray, and Dickens, and even Artemus Ward and Rev. Mr. Nasby, have done good service in the world by their laughable exposures of the weak points of particular types of character.—Men laugh and become wise. The mirror is so deftly held up before us, that we cannot fail to see ourselves in a new light, and we inwardly resolve to be rid of the absurdities which stare us in the face.

But when we come to down right sin, involving crime and misery, it seems the wickedest as well as the cruelist thing to ridicule it. It has got past that degree when it might be laughed at. Reprobate it, punish it, pity it; but in the name of all that is fearful in transgression, or sacred on the authority of God, don't make fun of it. "Sin is the transgression of the law." Sin is the most terrible thing in the universe. Sin lies under the curse of God.—Sin exposes a man to unutterable woes.—One long wail has sounded along the ages because of sin. And among its different forms what is more dreadful than that of intemperance. That which produces it is fitly termed "liquid poison and distilled damnation." If such is the cause what must be the effect? This sin involves the loss of reputation, self-respect, character—personal and social degradation. It defiles and obliterates the image of God, and converts a man into a demon or an idiot. It converts homes into hells. It beggars wife and children. It makes hearts to break and bleed. It sends its disastrous influences down through successive generations. It entails a curse upon the victim and upon society. It damns the soul. It peoples hell with countless myriads. Is this a thing to make merry over? And is it done? Yes, every day, in some of our city journals; and that, too, where the particular purpose of the journal is the suppression of intemperance, with high professions of regard to morality and religion. It is sometimes done by temperance lecturers, whose main forte seems to make sport for their auditors. We call no names. It is sufficient to solicit attention to the fact, in the hope that the evil may be corrected. Can it be decent and Christian to show up the poor victims of intemperance or the "social evil," or any other form of vice before the public for their amusement? Is this the kind of daily news with which to gratify the public? When the good are combining to lift up the fallen, and restore them to virtue and happiness, to inspire them with self-respect and the desire for a higher life, shall the moral sensibilities of the readers of our journals be blunted by funny descriptions of those wretched unfortunates, in whose places those who would make us laugh might themselves have been but for a gracious providence? Is this the way to educate our children to look upon vice? And what better is a community that tolerates or welcomes such representations than that Roman populace which looked down from their seats in the amphitheatre upon the wretches who fought together or with wild beasts, and made merry over their miseries? The only difference is, in one case the lookers on were Christians, and in the other, heathens. But what Christians!—*Watchman and Reflector.*

Industry at Home.

Nature is industrious in adorning her dominions; and man, to whom this beauty is addressed, should feel and obey the lesson. Let him, too, be industrious in adorning his domain in making his home not only convenient and comfortable, but pleasant. Let him be industrious in surrounding it with pleasant objects—in decorating it within and without, with things that tend to make it agreeable and attractive. Let industry make home the abode of neatness and order. Ye parents who would have your children happy, be industrious to bring them up in the midst of a pleasant, cheerful and happy home.

THAT which is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, January 25, 1871.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

The Republican Party, if it were now to be utterly disrupted and obliterated, would leave in the history of the country a record such as no other party has produced since the foundation of the government. Questions of finance, of tariff, of maritime rights, of war, of peace, of annexation, have made important issues about which men have honestly differed and earnestly contended; but the question of restricting the spread of human slavery and the domineering arrogance of an oligharchy based upon that accursed institution, compelled men, from a conscientious conviction of duty, to organize a party with a higher and nobler object than any which preceded it. Step by step, by the hand of a special Providence as manifest as that which conducted the children of Israel through the Wilderness, the Republican Party was led on to the emancipation of the slaves and to universal manhood suffrage; and the popular elections which have occurred since these events, demonstrate that, however here and there a sympathizer with the rebellion may howl in an agony of impotent rage against emancipation and universal suffrage, an overwhelming majority of the people, both north and south, have settled in the opinion that these things are accomplished facts, and the country stands freed forever from the foul blot of African Slavery, and with the truth, to all appearances, firmly established that the "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

And yet we are threatened with a great danger to our national life from another quarter. A flood of social and political corruption has followed in the train of the civil war. Honesty in the voter—that his suffrage shall be the result of his unbought judgment,—and honesty in the representative that he shall fairly and truly reflect the will of his constituents, uninfluenced by filthy lucre, are essential requisites to the permenence of our Republic. It cannot be denied that a great haste to be rich has seized upon the people. Men are not content with the slow method of gain by honest toil practiced by our forefathers.—Schemes and contrivances and "rings" to make money by appliances and means of very doubtful honesty, have grown much more common than they used to be. And especially is this the case with regard to legislative action. Not only has this charge been made against the Legislatures of several of the States, but it has even been intimated that the National Congress may not remain pure and unsullied; that there are men who go there to make money by bartering legislative action, and by acting as agents and attorneys to procure the payment from the national treasury of doubtful or dishonest claims.

The necessity is urgent that great care shall be exercised by the people in the election of legislators of a high sense of honor and of tried integrity—of men who do not go to Congress to make money for themselves, and who have the courage to detect and thwart all schemes to deplete the treasury, no matter though they be concocted and carried on by members of the Republican Party.

Doubtless there are many such men of sterling honesty in the Republican Party, but conspicuously prominent among them stands Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts. As a vigilant guardian of the public interest Mr. Dawes has felt compelled to direct the attention of Congress and the country to a claim of George Chorpenning, of Somerset, which has been engineered by Mr. Cessna of Bedford. We quote from the *Congressional Globe* of the 13th instant:

"Mr. DAWES. Before moving that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, I desire to bring to their attention a special matter. Upon the last day of the last session, and appearing in the book of United States laws as the last measure approved by the President, a joint resolution was passed authorizing the postmaster general to adjust the accounts of GEORGE CHORPENNING. It passed by unanimous consent in the hurry of the last days of the session. This was the third, I think, of a series of bills of a like character which, since I have been here, have been passed in favor of Mr. CHORPENNING. This was stated to be money due for the purpose of allowing him remuneration for some items left out of his account. I am credibly informed—I say credibly informed, although perhaps I ought to have said it is almost incredible—that under that resolution thus passed, and which, as I have said, was the third of a series, and, as I supposed, would close the accounts of my distinguished friend, Mr. CHORPENNING, a warrant has been issued for the sum of $443,000, and is now before the sixth auditor for settlement. Under the circumstances, and with some knowledge which I have of the history of this transaction, I feel compelled to ask the house to adopt the resolution which I send to the clerk's desk. I may be misinformed as to the facts, but I do not think I am.

The clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be instructed to inquire into the allowance and manner of allowance of the claim of GEORGE CHORPENNING, approved July 16, 1870; and that the sixth auditor be requested to delay the payment of any warrant therefor till report thereon, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

STAND BY THE PARTY.

The Republicans of Huntingdon county are all anxious to leave by-gones be by-gones, and they unhesitatingly declare their intention to support the nominees of the party, in the future, be they who they may. This thing of electing Democrats to office may be fun for the Democrats but it is death to the Republican party, and the genuine Republicans are sick of it. We have met hundreds of Republicans, since our connection with this paper, who have told us that they had played into the hands of the Democrats about long enough. This is the proper light in which to view it. But remember the Democrats will throw every obstacle in your way; they have every thing to gain by your dissensions, while you have every thing to lose.

☞ Maj. Lawrence Taliaferro died, at his residence, in Bedford, on Friday, the 20th inst., in the 77th year of his age.—Some forty or fifty years of his life was spent in the service of the United States. He was Indian Agent at St. Paul, Minnesota, for twenty-one years, and was one of the most popular agents ever employed by the government. He was Military Store Keeper at Pittsburgh at the breaking out of the rebellion, but was soon after retired, by President Lincoln, on full pay. He was followed to his last resting place by almost the entire population of Bedford.—The Masonic fraternity conducted the ceremonies.

☞ The Kemble Coal and Iron Company have introduced a machine with which they wash their ore before shipping it to the furnace. They also contemplate a machine to wash the sulphur from the coal before coking.

HOME PROTECTION.

The following unanswerable facts were prepared by a Western contemporary, and we present them to our readers because they cover the whole ground so much better than anything we could possibly prepare upon the subject. Read them closely and you will be profited:

An agent of the Free Trade League, preaching their style of revenue reform, said:

"On pig, bar and railroad iron the people last year paid a tax, in the increased price and the duty, of over $45,000,000, of which Government got but $5,000,000, and $40,000,000 went into the pockets of the iron men."

The "Free Trader" parades the "Tax on a man and his clothes," and the "Tax on a farmer's bedroom" in the same style.

Like assertions are made touching "tax" on lumber, woolens, etc. The aim of all this is plainly to urge the British system of levying tariffs on articles we do not and cannot produce, and reducing or abolishing the duties on articles we can manufacture here. This scheme is of British origin, and parent and child are alike.

An English writer well says of the effect of the system there on the people: "It hits them doubly, and they suffer both ways; the value of their wages is lessened by the duties charged on these necessaries of food they consume, and their wages are reduced by the free admission of foreign manufactures competing with those they produce."

If these assertions are true, a vital aspect of the case is ignored, and it is but half stated, such half statements being often worse and more deceptive than falsehoods. No allowance is made for difference in wages, taxes or interest, or for the benefits and necessity of a large home market. Give our iron makers' workmen at British wages (less than $1 there and more than $2 a day in our mills), and they could defy England the world over. The horrid $40,000,000, if they get it, goes largely to their workmen, and the workmen pay three-fourths of it to the farmers for food.

Let us give a few facts to show how baseless these assertions are.

Tables have been repeatedly published to show that woolens are lower than in 1860, when the tariff was less. This is especially true of staple cloths worn by the people.—A farmer in Minnesota or Michigan can buy his cloths of home make cheaper and better than ten years ago. Edward Harris, of Rhode Island, a large woolen manufacturer, says he cannot make woolens as he wishes, because wool is twice as high as in Europe, and Gen. Brinkerhoff, an Ohio free trade revenue reformer, and an agent of the League, says he cannot raise wool because the price is lower than ever before, and both charge these opposite results to the tariff!

Mr. Harris wants free trade in wool, but *not* in woolens; that is, protection for himself and not for the wool-grower.

Magnanimous man! Free trade in woolens would close his mills in a month, and he can't stand that!

Cottons imported at fifty cents a yard, have been exported of better quality, under a high tariff, at 6 cents. Cotton hosiery, from 1860 to 1868, was reduced nearly half in price. Delaines, imported at 35c to 50c, were made here in 1868 of equal quality at 20c. By the official reports of the Lumbermen's Exchange, in Chicago, the great lumber market of the country, we find the average of prices for lumber for the three years, 1863, '64 and '65, with reciprocity giving free trade in Canada lumber, were $14 63 per thousand; and in the four years 1866, '67, '68, and '69, with a duty of twenty per cent., the average was $13 96, Canada paying the duty and selling lower to us.

Nails, axes, saws, tools, pins, etc., are lower under protection than formerly. Cast steel was reduced from 18@13c in 1861, and sold in the war for 32c, while the English, no better, was held at 45c, saving our Government some money as well as dependence on an unfriendly foreign power.

England raised the tariff on iron seventeen times, beginning with $2 50, or 10 shillings sterling, in 1679, and going up to $35 a ton in 1819. Did the price rise, as it should have done by the assertions of these wise men? Not at all; pigs and bars are stupid, and would go down! In 1826, England could undersell the world, and offered her iron at less than $50 a ton, took off the tariff, and cried, "Hurrah for free trade in iron!"

So of her woolens, through 400 years of high tariffs they fell in price, as capital, skill and competition at home increased, and through protection she reached free trade in woolens; but her suffering workmen beg her to turn back to-day.

Let us follow our imports and prices of iron a little, as the simplest mode of details, and as covering the like ground on other articles. From 1839 to 1842, inclusive, the duty on imported pig iron was from $5 31 to $8 59 per ton, and the price from $25 to $37. From 1843 to 1847, the duty was raised to $9; but the price ranged lower, or from $25 to $30.

In 1850 it fell to $20 85, while the cost in England was $19 65, and the tariff 30 per cent. and English bar iron was sold here at $41 87, our British cousins being engaged in selling at cost or less to close up our mills, having paid large sums, in 1846, to spread free trade notions in this country, lower our tariff, and get us in their power. When this was done they pushed up prices, and, in 1854, sold us 160,000 tons of pig iron at $37 16, costing in England but $17, and with the tariff only 30 per cent., and 45,000 tons of bars at over $70, and railroad iron at heavy prices and profits, *all with a low tariff*, and, in 1857, we had a "crash," and labor went begging, and farmers had their share of trouble.

With the tariff at $9, for four years, from 1843 to 1846, pig iron ranged from $15 to $29, averaging $27 70.

With the tariff reduced to 30 per cent. for four years, from 1853 to 1856, the range was from $27 to $37, and the average was $32, or over $4 higher than under a lower tariff.

These figures we take from official reports of Government Revenue Commissioners, and find great fluctuations in prices, ruinous to us if not guarded against by a tariff; the English producers paying the tariff at times, and again the buyer here, just as markets ranged, and, *most noteworthy of all*, we see the English pushing down our tariff, selling us iron low to break down our mills, and then pushing up the price, and reaping immense profits while our tariff was low.

We find the prices gradually coming down, both of foreign and domestic articles, as competition, skill, experience, fit machinery, and capital become invested in growing industries, starting under a protective policy.

The ignoring of facts by these patent reformers reminds one of a story of a famous theorist in the Dark Ages in Europe, who asked a candid friend's opinion of one of his wonderful theories. His friend replied: "It looks fair, but facts do not sustain it." In high dudgeon the theorist replied: "So much the worse for the facts!"

Alexander Hamilton is supposed to have had some statesmanship and sagacity (probably not so much as these learned free trade agents sent out by the New York importers to enlighten us,) and in his famed report of 1791, as United States Secretary of the Treasury, he said:

"But though it were true that the immediate and certain effect of a tariff was an increase of price, it is universally true that the contrary is the ultimate effect with every successful manufacturer. When a domestic manufacture has attained to perfection, and has engaged in the prosecution of it a competent number of persons, it can be afforded, and accordingly seldom or never fails to be sold cheaper, in process of time, than the foreign article for which it is a substitute. The internal competition, which takes place, soon does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the price of the article to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed. This accords with the reason of the thing and with experience."

Our experience confirms the views and illustrates the sagacity of Hamilton, and surely these facts do *not* sustain the bare assertions of revenue reformers.

If we follow their advice we carry our grist to British mills and pay heavy tolls, and road fees both ways. Better take our grist to American mills and keep tolls and fees at home, even if we build our mills in the start.

FOR SALE.

The propietors of this paper have a Gordon Cylinder Folio Post Press, bed 13x19, in excellent condition, just new; also a Newbury Press, as good as new, both of which they will sell on reasonable terms, and at half the original cost. They have also about 200 pounds of Primer and the the same amount of Brevier type, in good condition, for which they will take half price. Address JOURNAL, Huntingdon-Pa. tf.

SETTLE UP.

All persons indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work up to Jan. 1, 1871, are requested to settle up immediately. Those who pay up before the first day of February next will be charged only $2 a year for the paper. Those who fail to do so will be charged *three dollars* and their accounts collected by law. My books *must* be settled up. J. A. NASH.

Jan. 4, 1871.–tf.

☞ Only thirty-six working days remain to this Congress, says a cotemporary, and there are three hundred and twenty-five bills and resolutions on the Senate calender, while in the House there are twenty-one committee reports among the unfinished business, and there are forty-seven bills on the table which ask land grants for railroads.

☞ It is reported that the large hotel, at Patterson, opposite Mifflin, was burned on Monday last. This makes the third or fourth fire in that locality. The people must be suffering in that neighborhood for shelter. Steps should be taken to aid them.

☞ Hon. Wm. M. Hall, Hon. Samuel L. Russell, of Bedford, and Hon. Wm. H. Koontz, of Somerset, are urged for the position made vacant by the death of Hon. Alexander King, in the XVIth Judicial District.

☞ P. M. Lytle, of Huntingdon, and W. W. Davis, of Juniata county, were chosen Representative delegates to the next Republican State Convention.

☞ The Legislature adjourned over, from Friday last until Tuesday morning of this week, for want of something to do.

☞ Some sixty persons were converted and professed religion at a revival lately held at Roaring Spring, Blair county.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 21, 1871.

EDITOR OF HUNTINGDON JOURNAL:—Now that the Commissioners appointed "to explore" the Dominican portion of the Island of San Domingo have started on their "voyage of discovery," anxiety is stretched to its utmost tension for the reception of the first dispatch giving a relation of at least their reception, and entrance upon the work of their mission. It is to be presumed that the information to be furnished will be *reliable*, so far as it may go; but if their sojourn on the Island is to be so brief as to enable them to return and report to this Congress, it can hardly be expected, that a very extended knowledge of the country as to its productions, the peculiarities of its inhabitants, the character of its government, the *real* sentiments of the people in regard "to selling out" to the United States, and their fitness for being incorporated with us as a part and parcel of our glorious Union,—and the many other items of which information is dessirable can be communicated in their report.

The bill ceding certain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio, which has passed both Houses of Congress, has reference to the Soldiers' Home at Dayton. At the recent Congressional election, the inmates of that Asylum were denied the right to vote. The Supreme Court of the State of Ohio had so decided, on the ground that the *exclusive* jurisdiction over the territory embraced was vested in the United States. The result of this refusal of the right of suffrage to a body of our disabled soldiers was the election of Lewis D. Campbell over Robert C. Schenck, the Republican candidate. This bill now passed will obviate any future difficulty. Hereafter, our war-worn veterans will have the privilege of "voting as they fought." Its enactment may have an influence in determining the contest of the seat of Campbell, at the commencement of the 42nd Congress.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives to prevent cruelty to animals, while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation, within the United States. By the provisions of this bill, (if it become a law,) it is claimed, that the vending of unwholesome meat of animals in our large cities will, in a great measure, be obviated. It provides, that the cattle shall not be confined more than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading them for five consecutive hours for food and rest. A violation of the provisions of the bill is to be punished by the infliction of proper penalties. This proposed law seems to be in harmony with the humanitarian spirit of the age.

After very considerable discussion, the Senate adopted a Resolution offered by Senator Morton of Indiana, authorizing the appointment of a special committee to investigate the real condition of affairs in the Southern States, in connection with the charges of violence and resistance to the laws. Senators Scott, Wilson, Chandler, Rice and Bayard have been appointed said committee, to whom have been referred all papers relating to the subject. This committee is one of the greatest importance. It is the duty of Congress to obtain reliable information on this subject. If outrages have been perpetrated by lawless bands of desperadoes, as is alleged, the public safety calls loudly for protection. There is very strong evidence, that the spirit of rebellion is manifesting itself in many sections, in the murdering of unoffending Union citizens with entire impunity, the destruction of the private property of those accused of loyalty to the Government of the United States, and, at elections, the driving from the polls those who are known to be favorable to the selection of Republican candidates. Is this, or any part of this, true? If so, justice, patriotism and self-preservation call for the shielding of the innocent and the punishment of the guilty. It will be the province of this committee to *thoroughly* examine as to the truth or falsity of the allegations, and to suggest the required legislation.

In the organization of the committee, Pennsylvania has been honored, by the appointment of Hon. John Scott as its chairman. As the batteries of the Secessionists of the South and of the seccession sympathizers in the North will be opened upon this committee, and its action prejudged, misrepresented, and grossly villified, you may expect that your Senator will have to pass through the ordeal to which the loyal patriots who signalized themselves during the war of the rebellion were subjected. But he is the right man in the right place. He will perform his duty fearlessly, and to the satisfaction of his loyal fellow citizens.

The Senate has passed the House bill to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the Navy, with an amendment that the law shall not go into effect until a vacancy shall have occurred. Of course, the passage of this law does not oust the present incumbents.

All the nominations, recently sent to the Senate by the President, for certain offices in the State of Missouri, have been confirmed. The confirmation of these nominations was warmly opposed by Senator Schurz, and as ardently pressed by Senator Jewett, the successor of Senator Drake. It will be remembered that, prior to the late election in Missouri, the President, in accordance with his sense of duty to the Republican party, displaced certain officers, for the reason that they were using the influence of their official positions in opposition to the Republican candidates. He was centured by some Republicans for so doing, it being alleged that the officers removed were as good Republicans as those appointed. The result of the "split" in the ranks of the Republican party in that State was the election of a Legislature, in which the "Revenue Reformers," or "Republican Bolters" hold the balance of power. We now have, as a consequence, the selection of Frank Blair to the United States Senate, as the successor of Senator Drake. There could have been furnished no stronger proof of the propriety of the removals made by President Grant.

On Friday, Senator Scott asked unanimous consent to make the bill for the repeal of the Income Tax, the special order for Tuesday, the 24th inst. Senator Howe, of Wisconsion, objecting; Senator Scott said he desired to have a test vote on the question of repeal, and moved that the bill be made the order, as he had indicated. His motion prevailed by a two-thirds vote; so we will have the bill before the Senate, on the day named.

In the House, on Friday, the Senate bill to provide a new form of Government for the District of Columbia, was taken up. While under consideration, an amendment was offered, the effect of which, if it had been adopted, would have been to confer on the women of the District the right to vote. Of course, the proposition created a "flurry," as, on the call of the yeas and nays, the grave law-makers had to toe the mark. The result was that the amendment was defeated by a vote of 117 to 55. But the end is not yet. Although defeated in this first "square" vote in Congress, the "strong-minded" are not "squelched." They have resolved to make further effort.

Some time ago, the House passed a bill increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers and sailors. This bill has been reported in the Senate, in an amended form. In its present shape, it increases the pensions of disabled soldiers and sailors, and their widows and children, twenty per centum, which increase is to continue for five years from the 1st day of March, 1871. It is to be hoped this bill may become a law.

KEYSTONE.

The murderer of Rogers, in N. Y., on the morning of December 31st, 1868, has just been discovered, in the person of a convict in the Auburn State Prison, named Francis E. Printow. The detection is due to the shrewdness and vigilance of the keeper, W. B. Hoffman, whose attention was first attracted to the murderer, by his peculiar nervous appearance in the workshop, where he had been employed—The man is a transferred prisoner from Sing Sing, to which prison he was sentenced from New York, on the 3d of February, 1869, on five years imprisonment for grand larceny. He was transferred to Auburn last spring. After noticing his peculiarities, Mr. Hoffman was struck by some remarks made by him to a fellow convict in relation to the Rogers affair—Printow was afterward drawn out by the comrade, at Mr. Hoffman's instance, and made a clean breast of the circumstances connected with the robbery and murder.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Speaking of the Pennsylvania railroad company *Leisure Hours* for January editorially says:

"We have not the space to trace the growth of this enormous corporation, but we propose to let our readers know something of its immensity.

"The cost of the main line, including the Indiana and Hollidaysburgh branches, with double track, was some twenty millions of dollars. The Pennsylvania railroad proper and its immediate branches employ in round numbers five hundred locomotives. Its rolling stock numbers some eleven thousand cars, freight, passenger and maintenance. Its average number of cars per day is six hundred. It employs 10,000 and odd men in the operative department; 2,436 in the transportation department, engaged in 55 occupations; 4,075 in the motive and machine department, engaged in 67 occupations; 3,526 in the maintenance of way department. The pay roll in the department of M. P. & M. shows the following aggregate of men and wages per day. Altoona, 1,470 men, receiving $2,774 19; West Philadelphia, 666, receiving $1,344 89; Columbia, 44, receiving $83 79; Harrisburg, 313, receiving $589 50; Mifflin, 73, receiving $145 15; Tyrone, 44, receiving $87 89; Conemaugh, 56, receiving $98 46; Blairsville, 40, reciving $76 40; Pittsburg, 441, receiving $919 79.

"The locomotive shops at Altoona turn out four new locomotives per month, and some ten old or repaired ones.

"The total weight in working order of the standard passenger engine of this company is 72,000 lbs; of freight, 70,000 lbs. Of this there is available for adhesion in traction, in the former, 46,000 lbs; in the latter, 56,000. A pair of passenger wheels and axles weigh 6,000 lbs.

"The tenders, eight wheeled, have tanks holding 24,000 gallons of water, and carry 3½ tons of coal; weight, empty, 19,750 lbs.; with water, 49,900 lbs.; with water and coal, 46,750 lbs. The valves are set (beyond the control of engineer) to maximum of 125 lbs., the working power being from one 115 to 120 lbs.

"The use of steel tires was begun in 1861 and in 1866 sixty-six sets were in use under passenger and freight engines. The first set used ran 103,370 (five years' wear) without turning. In 1868 the number used was 327, together with 160 chilled and 15 iron tires, a decrease (217) over 1867, which, the report says speaks well for the economy of the steel tires. It was early noted that not only are they more durable and safe, but that their adhesive power even on steel rails is superior to that of iron tires.

"Steel axles were first introduced, 'to secure additional safety,' in 1864; and at the end of 1866, 1,807 were in use, 500 for passenger and 1,307 for freight cars. Their exclusive use under passenger, baggage and express cars was adopted 1867. The number of steel wheels and axle in use during 1868 was 1,041, twenty-five in locomotive trucks; 153 under tenders, and 776 in the passenger, and eighty-eight in the freight equipment. Two steel axles out of every hundred are tested under a drop weighing 1,640 pounds, the axle being supported on bearings three feet apart. Passenger axles are required to stand five blows at thirty feet, the freight axles five blows at twenty feet, the axles being turned after each blow.

"In 1864 steel rails were first brought to a practical test by the company, and in 1866, 270 tons of Bessemer rails were laid. In 1868 about 12,000 tons had been secured, enough for 120 miles, and at the present writing the number is nearly doubled.

"Steel rails were first laid on steep grades, at switches, water stations, and on the main track in the yards. They have proved a great saving on the old iron rails, and are accounted much safer.

"The main shops of the company are located at Altoona. They are of immense capacity—too immense for detail here. The company has in addition auxiliary shops in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, York, Reading, Conemaugh and Pittsburg.

"These figures apply merely to the Pennsylvania railroad proper, and are scarcely a drop in the bucket compared with the total statistics of the company. This company owns and controls enough of track to traverse and transverse the continent, comprising the Pennsylvania railroad and branches,, the Pittsburg, Forty Wayne and Chicago, the Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinnati, the West Pennsylvania, the Northern Central, the Philadelphia and Erie, the Erie and Pittsburg railroads and many minor lines and branches. It does more business, employs more men and is the most independent railroad company in the world.

"This gigantic corporation, arter having succeeded in securing an unbroken line of travel from New York to Chicago, beating the great railroad kings of the metropolis, in the annihilation of time and the reduction of fare, now proposes to start a line of steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool, something Philadelphia has long needed, but lacked the enterprise or the mind to direct the undertaking. With the Pennsylvania railroad to determin, is to accomplish, and hence 'twill be done."

Foreign News.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—I have received the following dispatch from the New York *Herald* correspondent at Versailles, dated January 17. Your correspondent writes: "With the exception of an occasional boom from the guns in Fort Mont Valerian, there has been complete silence along the French lines during the past twenty-four hours. The German batteries have also slackened their fire. Various theories have been advanced to account for this singular cessation of the bombardment. Some insist that negotiations are pending. A flag of truce came out from Paris yesterday. Its object is still a secret. An answer was returned by it. Yesterday it was rumored that the Germans had agreed to a four days' armistice, and this seems the only plausible accounting for the almost total cessation of hostilities.

Counter rumors insist that the effect of the fire had been unequal to the anticipations of the Germans and that the batteries are being rearmed. A general attack, it is said, has been organized and will be made to-morrow. It will include St. Denis and Fort Mont Valerien. Twenty-two German batteries are now in position available for the bombardment.

It is said that General Trochu has decided to commence a series of sorties on the 20th inst., which will be continued from day to day incessantly unless peace is made. On the side of the French, Fort Montrouge was quite active on the 15th, and there was great firing on the 16th from the forts on the north side of Paris. Several minor sorties were made on the 15th.

Thirty unwounded Gardes Mobiles have been found frozen to death in the woods in front of Muzon. They had been cut off from their regiment by the advance of the Sixth German corps.

At this hour, seven o'clock, p. m., I have just learned that several large guns en route for the investing batteries, have been stopped by the severity of the weather and some of them overturned. Some very large ones, however, have certainly arrived.

Information just received makes it certain that overtures of some nature have been made by the French. I have good reason to believe that they have been rejected by the Germans and that the bombardment, with increased severity, will recommence immediately.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER CASE AND HON. L. W. HALL.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Beaver *Radical*, in writing to that paper of the late trial of the celebrated case of the Commonwealth vs. the Credit Mobilier of America, which trial he witnessed, says at the closing argument was made by Hon. L. W. Hall, of Harrisburg, who had the conduct of the case throughout. He says:

"In its trial, L. W. Hall, Esq., of Harrisburg, had sole charge of the case. At the first, as well as at the second trial, Mr. Hall was conceded this position, and most ably did he acquit himself. He won his case first on its legal merits—and when the Supreme Court decided that it must be heard on the facts involved therein, Mr. Hall again succeeded, but of course success each time was only achieved after a contest with two of the ablest lawyers at the Philadelphia bar, who were brought here by the defendants to represent them."

And the correspondent might have added, what we happen to be cognizant of, that to Mr. Hall, more than any other individual, belongs the credit, not only of carrying the case triumphantly through the courts, but of its inception. Gov. Geary, Auditor General Hartranft and late State Treasurer Mackey, all did their duty, and deserve due credit, but to Mr. H. particularly are the taxpayers of the Commonwealth indebted for the investigation, pursuit and gaining of the case, which secures for the Commonwealth a verdict of over $600,000.—*Altoona Sun.*

General News Summary.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Admiral Porter.

The coal miners in the Lockawanna region are on a general strike.

General Powell Clayton has been chosen U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Arkansas.

Gen. Logan has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Illinois, to succeed Senator Yates.

Green Lake county, Wisconsin, has just built a jail, and the first inmate was a girl of sixteen, who stole o horse.

Miss Kitty Wilson, of Lagrange county, Indiana, cowhided a married man a few days ago for writing her a tender epistle.

A fashionable lady in Peoria, Ill., has contracted for her coffin, and made elaborate arrangements for her funeral, by having tickets of invitation printed to be sent to her friends.

A house and barn in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, was destroyed by fire last week. The fire caught in the roof of the house from the stovepipe and thence to the barn. The contents of both house and barn were consumed with the buildings.

A citizen of Rochester, Capt Travers, wagers $25 that he can, at the distance of 36 feet, with a pistol shoot from the top of a wine bottle a cork in which is placed a bullet, dropping the bullet into the bottle and not breaking the bottle. He says he can do this four times in twelve shots.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature making the *seller* of intoxicating liquors responsible for the damage done by intoxicated persons to whom liquor was sold, and releasing the *owner* of the premises on which the liquor was sold for responsibility.

Two citizens of Lancaster county, Pa., went to law about two bushels of lime, valued at the time at eleven cents per bushel. The case went through the lower court, and was appealed to the Supreme Court, where the costs were divided between the parties. That lime cost them $500 each.

John Sullivan, of Cannaan, N. H., came home a few nights since in bad temper and flogged one of his sons. Shortly after his two sons, about eleven and fourteen years of age, seized their father, bound and gagged him, and taking him to the barn, hanged him. He was discovered by his wife in time to save his life.

Mrs. General Sherman and one thousand other ladies have presented to the Senate of the United States a memorial protesting against woman suffrage. As long as the women of the country (almost to a *man*) are opposed to the enfranchisement of their sex, there is little hope of a successful accomplishment of the great reform.

The Old Year has taken with it not a few men of mark. Humanity has lost Charles Dickens and George Peabody. In this country have died such men as Geo. D. Prentice, President Lord, Judge Grier, Robert J. Walker, Amos Kendall, Anson Burlingame, Albert Barnes and brave old Admiral Farragut. Whom will the great reaper choose for his next years, harvest?

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Warrior's Mark township, Huntingdon county, Pa., about the first of November last, a red steer two years old, and no marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

jan.25,3t. GEORGE ROSS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
(*Estate of MAHLON STRYKER, dec'd.*)

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mahlon Stryker, late of West township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. W. STRYKER.

Petersburg, Jan. 25,-1871.–6t.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This Institution will re-open for Spring Term, 1871, of twenty-four (24) weeks, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH. For general circular catalogue and other information, address

THOS. H. BURROWES, Pres't.
Agricultural College P. O.,
jan25. Centre Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of William Wilson, deceased.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of William Wilson, late of Jackson township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT WILSON,
Administrator.

Jackson township, Jan. 18, '71.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to hear the exceptions to the account of J. K. McCahan, Trustee of Thomas S. McCahan, (now deceased,) under the will of his father, John McCahan, late of Walker township, deceased, and to make distribution, &c., hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office, in Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of FEBRUARY, next, at ten o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of his appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend and be heard if they see proper to be present.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Jan.25,'71. Auditor.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered at city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

Estate of JOHN PEIGHTAL, deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Penn township, in said county, on

FRIDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, '71, at 10 o'clock, a. m., all the following described real estate of John Peightal, late of said township, deceased, to wit:

ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY ACRES

of land, more or less; eighty acres of which are cleared, in a good state of cultivation, and having thereon erected a large log

DWELLING HOUSE,

barn and other improvements. The above tract of land will be sold as a whole or in parts to suit purchasers. It is situated on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad; is in a pleasant community, convenient to market, and in every way desirable for agricultural purposes.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments to be secured by bonds and mortgages of purchasers.

SAMUEL PEIGHTAL,
JAMES WARD,
Administrators of John Peightal, deceased.
M'Connellstown, Pa., January 25—ts.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Henderson township, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH, '71,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following property:

I. All that certain messuage tract of land situate in Henderson township, aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a chestnut oak, thence south thirty degrees, west one hundred perches to a white oak, thence south sixty-seven degrees, east eighty perches to a post, thence north thirty degrees, east one hundred perches to lands owned by Maria Corbin, thence by the line of the said Maria Corbin, north sixty degrees, west eighty perches to the place of beginning, containing

FORTY-SIX ACRES

and one hundred and thirty perches, more or less, and having thereon erected a LOG DWELLING HOUSE, log stable and other out-buildings. About twenty acres of this land is cleared and under cultivation; there or four acres of good meadow, and the remainder well timbered with

WHITE OAK, &C.

The farm is situate on the line of a public road leading from the Union School House to Warm Springs, and about four and a half miles from Huntingdon.

TERMS:—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchaser.

Further credits of sale will be made known on day of sale, by JOHN WARFEL,
Administrator of Catharine Duncan, dec'd.
jan25—ts.

ORPHANS COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

Estate of ARMSTRONG WILLOUGHBY, dec'd.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 11th day of FEBRUARY,

next, at one o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, late of Armstrong Willoughby, deceased, to wit:

1.—A house and part of a lot of ground fronting twenty-one feet and two inches on the south side of Hill street, and extending in depth, one hundred feet, to lot now owned by Adam Schmierman, adjoining lot of F. B. Wallace, Esq., on the west, and lot of John Read, on the east, being part of lot No. 67 in the plan of said borough of Huntingdon, and having thereon erected a

LOG DWELLING HOUSE,

weatherboarded, now in the occupancy of Dr. R. R. Wiestling.

2.—Also, a lot of ground, in said borough, east of the Cemetery, bounded on the north and west by lands of J. S. Stewart, Esq., on the east by lot of Wm. Morningstar and others, and on the south by Moore street, which is not opened, but so located as to separate the Catholic Cemetery from the above described lot, containing two acres more or less.

TERMS:—One third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year thereafter with interest, and the other one-third at the death of the widow of said Armstrong Willoughby, deceased, with interest, payable regularly and annually to said widow during her natural life. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgages of the purchasers.

DAVID BLACK, Trustee.

January 25-ts.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to sale, on the premises in Cass township, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1871,

the following described properties:

1.—A tract of land situate in said township, bounded north by lands of George Wilson, east by lands of David Hamilton and C. Miller's heirs, south by other lands of C. Miller's heirs, and west by lands of George Wilson, aforesaid, containing

FIFTY-EIGHT ACRES

and ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE PERCHES, more or less, with a two-story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, and a fine spring of water thereon.

2.—Also, a tract of land situate in said township, bounded north by lands of Jos. M. Wilson, east by lands of A. Henderson, south by lands of John Spangler, and west by lands of C. Miller's heirs, containing

TWENTY-FOUR ACRES

and One hundred and twenty-one Perches, more or less.

The first tract above described is situate on the line of the public road leading from Cassville to Paradise Furnace, about two miles from the former place; and also on the line of the public road leading to Huntingdon and Mill Creek. Twenty-five acres or more of this tract are cleared and under good cultivation and the balance is well timbered.

The smaller tract is located near the public roads above described, is well watered, and is covered with a very fine growth of

WHITE PINE TIMBER,

as good as can be found in the county.

Opportunity will be given purchasers to buy either or both tracts. Sale to commence at one o'clock, p. m., of said day.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchasers.

Further conditions of sale made known on day of sale, by D. CLARKSON,
N. A. MILLER,
Administrators of Christian Miller, deceased.
jan25ts.

THE STATE JOURNAL.

THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL

Was established at Harrisburg to supply a want long felt in all parts of the State. No effort will be spared to make it an acceptable we

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, January 25, 1871.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and hird Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post-33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Websterlin Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plankett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. O'Haleran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. ervices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention---Home-Made and Stolen.

Variable—The weather.

Easter Sunday occurs April 9th.

Bobbing around—Tax collectors.

Altoona has masked neck-tie parties.

Ebensburg has a $1,200 fire engine.

Still increasing—Our subscription list.

Lewistown had a slight fire the other day.

The poet Saxe lectures in Tyrone on the 22d prox.

"The beautiful snow" fell all day on Monday.

Lock Haven has had several incendiary fires recently.

On a strike—The miners in the anthracite coal regions.

An inebriate asylum for females is talked of in Philadelphia.

H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., has entered the field as a lecturer.

Advertisers find the Journal a profitable advertising medium.

Religious revivals are in progress in various parts of the State.

An ox weighing 3,500 pounds is on exhibition in Lancaster, Pa.

To be resurrected, at $12 a page—The Daily Legislative Record.

A revival of religion is in progress in the colored church in this place.

Col. M'Crum, of the Altoona *Tribune*, illuminated our sanctum on Friday last.

It should not be forgotten that the girls of the period will be the mothers of the future.

The Journal job power presses are now turning out some handsome specimens of typography.

The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men was in session in Philadelphia last week.

The Morrison's Cove railroad will be completed to Martha Furnace before the 1st of April next.

The young man and girl who make love on the doorstep in the evening will subject themselves to severe colds.

Gov. Geary has appointed Augustus Troxell Associate Judge of Mifflin county, in place of Hon. Ephraim Banks, dec'd.

John Richardson, a farmer residing in Juniata township, was seriously injured, one day last week, by a log rolling over his body.

The editor who kissed his sweetheart, saying, "please exchange," is believed not to have exceeded the proper liberty of the press.

Mr. Samuel Neal, of Oneida township, had one of his feet badly sprained and bruised by being caught with a tree he was engaged in felling.

Senator Petrikin is chairman of the committee on Estates and Escheats, and Mr. Crawford chairman of the committee on Public Buildings.

Bedford has about twenty-five attorneys, but two good lawyers could, very readily, do all the business and have time to attend the Springs in season.

We saw so much of a young lady's neck the other day, owing to her low-necked dress, that she reminded us of a goose with saddle packets hung about it.

A very interesting revival of religion is in progress at Cassville under the auspices of the M. E. Church. A large number have been forward for prayers.

A Pittsburgh lady entrusted a boy with a bundle containing a dress valued at $150 to carry to the depot. She is now making anxious inquiry for the boy and bundle.

Rev. B. B. Hamlin, D. D., of this place, lectures in Bedford on next Friday evening, on the subject: "Our Bible and our Liberties." We expect him to repeat it in this place.

Slightly ruffled—The tempers of several of the female sex at our item, in last week's issue, in regard to painting. We didn't mean them, and as they plead guilty we will keep mum.

Cambria county has an old hunter in the person of John Mishler, aged eighty-two years, who, during his life, has killed four hundred and ten deer, fifty-two bears and twenty-six wolves.

A man in Allentown was awakened one night by heavy, murderous blows on his body with an axe, and on following the retreating steps of the intruder, discovered it to be his own daughter.

We met a stranger the other day; said he: "Send me the Journal for a year; I want a *live* paper." We had a *live*-ly appreciation of his good sense, and sent him the Journal with our thanks.

There is a boy in Reading, under twelve years of ago, who has upwards of $300 deposited in the Savings Bank. It was earned through his own industry. A good example for the boys of this place.

A son of our friend John Kyper, of Sinking Valley, while assisting his father in threshing, was caught by the right hand in the cylinder and most seriously injured, three of his fingers being terribly lacerated.

Several parties have applied to us to furnish them the Journal for less than the published rates in clubs. We are unwilling to depart from our published terms. We desire to treat all persons alike and then we cannot be accused of partiality.

Bedford county was formed on the 9th of March, 1771, out of part of Cumberland county. It will be one hundred years old on the 9th of March next. The Bedford people, it is said, will hold a great centennial celebration at the county hotel—the Poor House.

The Millerites have fixed on Saturday, February 11, as the day of the final judgment. Delinquent newspaper patrons will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly, remembering the old saw has it that "no delinquent on the printer's books can ever enter heaven."

The Journal.—We are indebted to our neighbors for the following handsome compliments:

The Huntingdon Journal appears in a new dress and much enlarged, and makes a highly creditable appearance.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

The Journal also greets us in an entire new dress, beautiful in appearance, and swinging eight columns to the breeze. Long may they live.—*Tyrone Blade.*

The new Huntingdon Journal looks well and shows decided editorial ability. We trust its new editor, J. R. Durborrow, esq., will have no cause to regret his re-entering the harness.—*Blair County Radical.*

The Huntingdon Journal, enlarged, beautified, improved, spiced and welcome, comes to us as perfectly accoutred, a, as—a modern belle. Which is good—for Huntingdon. Success gentleman. Pull straight.—*Tyrone Herald.*

The Huntingdon Journal made its appearance last week in a new suit of type and enlarged to an eight column paper. It looks neat and clean, displaying mechanical taste. We wish the proprietors abundant success—financially.—*Mifflintown Independent.*

The Huntingdon Journal, last week donned an entire new suit, and boasts of having a new power press. The Journal looks first-rate in its new suit, and is a very readable paper, notwithstanding its politics are of the very blackest possible type.—*Altoona Sun.*

The Huntingdon *Journal & American*, and Huntingdon *Republican*, have consolidated, and appear now under the name of the Huntingdon Journal. The new paper is large, and printed with new type on a Power Press. We wish it success save in politics.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

The combination of the Huntingdon Journal and the Huntingdon *Republican* has been effected, and the result is the issue of a paper called the Huntingdon Journal. It is a neat looking sheet. J. R. Durborrow, formerly of this place, is editor.—*Ebensburg Allegenian.*

The Huntingdon Journal comes to us this week enlarged and improved. It now presents as handsome an appearance as any paper in the State. The *Journal* has been consolidated with the *Republican* and Mr. Durborrow, formerly of the Bedford *Inquirer*, supercedes Mr. McDivitt in the editorial chair. We wish our friends success in their new enterprise.—*Somerset Herald.*

The Journal also appears this week enlarged and in a new dress, with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., as editor and J. A. Nash, Esq., publisher. We do hope these two papers will quit quarreling, and go to work with a will and make the Republican votes tell on the Republican side. R. McDivitt, Esq., who retires from the editorial chair of the *Journal*, has our best wishes for his future success.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The Huntingdon *Republican* and *Journal & American* have been hitched together. Cremer of the *Republican*, and McDivitt, of the *Journal* vacating the editorial tripod, and the united papers, under the name of the Huntingdon Journal, coming under the management of Messrs. J. A. Nash and J. R. Durborrow. The paper has been fitted up with new type and makes a very neat and clean appearance.—*Altoona Tribune.*

The Huntingdon *Journal & American* and the *Republican* have been consolidated, and will hereafter be issued under the title of the Huntingdon Journal, by Messrs. Durborrow & Nash. The first No. comes to us enlarged and improved in appearance. The consolidation will doubtless inure to the benefit of Republicanism in Huntingdon, which has been distracted by factions representing rival journals of the same party.—*Gettysburg Star.*

The Huntingdon Journal.—The first number of this, our friend Durborrow's, paper has made its appearance on our table. It is the same size and style of the *Inquirer* and presents a very creditable appearance. The character of its typography, as well as its contents, both editorial and local, has been greatly improved, and our friends, the Republicans of Huntingdon county, have great reason to rejoice in the improvement. They now have a paper in every way worthy their liberal support.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

The Huntingdon *Journal & American*, and the *Republican* have been consolidated—the new paper taking the name of Huntingdon Journal. R. McDivitt, Esq., of the *Journal* and Mr. Cremer of the *Republican*, retiring. Mr. Durborrow, of Bedford, and Mr. Nash of the *Journal & American*, publishers—Mr. Durborrow, editor. They have procured a new power press, and type, and print a neat thirty-two column paper. Success to them.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

The first number of the Huntingdon Journal, under the new management, has reached us. The *Journal & American* and the *Republican* have been consolidated under the above title. The new paper is run editorially by J. R. Durborrow, of this place, and the number before us is a splendid specimen of the art typographical, and evinces editorial ability above the average standard. Mr. Durborrow brings to his new field of labor considerable experience as a newspaper writer, and we predict for him a sphere of usefulness in our neighboring town of Huntingdon. He is a clever, companionable gentleman, and we wish him unlimited success in all save politics.—*Bedford Gazette.*

Among the first and most prominent of our rural contemporaries, which has thus improved, we notice the Huntingdon Journal, published by Messrs. Durborrow & Nash, and edited by our genial and kind friend J. R. Durborrow, Esq. The Journal looks as neat and prim in its new clothes as a gushing maiden of sixteen, and, besides, displays a large amount of typographical taste in its "make up." With the clear head and ready pen of the editor-in-chief to guid its political movements and the long experience and good judgment of the publisher in the newspaper business to manage its appearance, the Journal cannot fail to soon take a prominent place in the front rank of the great army of newspapers in the State. We wish its proprietors abundant success.—*Bloody Run Press.*

Another Swindling Operation.—The following we find in the Bedford *Inquirer*, and publish it in order to put our farmers on their guard: We are informed that a set of sharpers professing to be Western Land Agents have been swindling the people in different sections of the country. If what we learn is true, it is the most systematic fraud and wholesale swindle ever perpetarated on our people. Their *modus operandi* is something like the following: They call on a farmer who they think has a little spare money, propose to sell him Western lands, make very fair inducements and sell at very reasonable figures. They tell the buyer that unless everything is as represented by them, he will not have to pay for the land; they even enter into a written contract, but *at the same time require of him a negotiable note*, which they sell on the first opportunity at a discount of 50 to 70 per cent., and every cent can be recovered from the *man who gives the note*. Our informant tells us that some of these same notes have been offered to parties in Bedford at one-third of their value.

On last Friday, a rock, about eight feet long, three feet in breadth and one foot thick, fell in the Riddlesburg Coal Mine instantly killing a man named Evan Jones and seriously injuring another whose name we have not learned.

Busy as ever at Lewis' Red Front Grocery and Variety Store, selling all kinds of choice Groceries, &c., at prices to suit everybody.

Mortality Amongst old Residents of Bedford.—Bedford has been isolated from the active world since the completion of the Pennsylvania Canal. Previously to that important event it was one of the most conspicuous stopping places upon the Turnpikes leading respectfully from Philadelphia and Baltimore to the Great West, and up to this period, it attained a high state of prosperity, but with the revolution in the mode of travel, Bedford went into a sort of decline, and for a period of thirty years everything appeared to be at a stand still. The citizens became fixed institutions—they apparently never changed. The young people grew up to manhood and womanhood and sought homes toward the setting sun, but the old people remained and but very few heads of old families appeared to pay the debt of nature. But the breaking out of the war was the signal for ushering in another era, and since then Bedford has lost many of her old and substantial residents; men who were identified with her and gave her cast and character for forty or fifty years of her existence. We have prepared the following list of old citizens, the heads of families, who have died since the 1st of April, A. D. 1862, covering a period of less than nine years, and amongst them will be recognized the leading men for fifty years back:

John Amos, Judge John Taylor, Rt. Rev. Thomas Heyden, Lawrence Jamison, Nicholas J. Lyons, Espey L. Anderson, Esq., Major Samuel Davis, Anthony Stiffler, George Gray, William Stahl, William Claar, Judge Peter Schell, Dr. Wm. H. Watson, Dr. F. C. Reamer, Robert Fyan, Dr. John Compher, William Millburn, William Bowles, Major John Sellers, Thomas Knox, Isaac Mengel, Sr., Hon. James M. Russell, A. Sydney Russell, Major Samuel H. Tate, Major John Watson, William Krichbaum, Michael Herring, James Farquhar, Joseph Crawley, Robert Brown, Jacob Crouse, Capt. George Smith, John Bridaham, John W. Beeler, Samuel Barnhart, Daniel Leader, Judge Wm. T. Dougherty, Hon. Alex. King, James Strong, Washington Herring, Jerry Brown and Major Lawrence Taliaferro.

At least 45 per cent. of the heads of families have died within nine years, this is certainly a very striking mortality. Ten years hence, at this rate, old Bedford will have entirely disappeared.

"What O'clock is it?"—This question has been constantly obtruding itself upon us since we have been visiting Huntingdon. Every few moments we have been compelled to run down the street, around the corner, across the way or somewhere else find out "votteimittiss." It is extremely annoying. It takes up too much time. If time would stop until we could get even with it, we would not have so much reason to complain, but—it won't. We are always behind time. Our printers are behind time, too, and "the devil is to pay" generally whether "behind time" or not. It is very provoking to use who have been accustomed to a Town Clock for the last nine years. Under such circumstances we had no use for a watch and now we are too poor to pay for one. We had a handsome gold-watch "once upon a time," but with a town clock to thunder out the "flight o' time," we came to the conclusion to make a fortune at one "fell swoop" and exchanged it—swopped it, you know—for a "patent right,"—a "patent gate." We opened the "gate" and the watch stalked out never again to return, and, now, after years have rolled away, we can look back, with calmness upon the transaction, and say that it was not a paying investment; it was only the usual tax paid by "young verdant" on "patent rights." "The income tax laid on by fate," as Byron would characterize it. Since then we never invest in "patent rights," nor do we carry a watch as an unpleasant reminder of the "patent right swindle." The only way in which we can get out of this eternal demand for "votteimittiss" is to Huntingdon to put up a town clock. It would regulate every body and all would move off "like clock work." Let us have a town clock. "Vonder votteimittiss?"

A Society for the Protection of Small Birds.—In a few short weeks, or a month or two at most, we will have the dear little birds paying us their annual visit, and just think of it, how many wretches stand ready, with gun in hand, to welcome them to destruction! How barbarous! There is no one thing of so much service to the farmer and horticulturist as the little birds. For a number of years fruit has been the exception instead of the rule, owing to the destructiveness of insects, which little birds, when abundant, consume almost entirely, and yet there has been very little effort made to stay the hands of the destroyers, and preserve these useful and pretty little songsters, that cheer us in the hours of sadness and make our hearts leap for joy by their melodious songs and twitterings. We have for many months thought of organizing a Society for the Preservation of Insectiverous Birds. A Society of this kind, in each county, would accomplish much good. There should be a President to secure any necessary legislation, and he should, also, vindicate the laws upon the subject. He should have a secret agent, a member of the Society, or several of them, in each district in the county, to report any violations of the law and he should conduct all prosecutions. This is the only plan that we can see of putting a stop to the wholesale destruction of these valuable little creatures. Who will aid us to organize such a Society?

State Revenue.—The following taxes have been paid by the county of Huntingdon and her citizens to the State for the year 1870:

M. M. Logan, tax on bank stock,	$ 398 83
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. R. tax on corporation	49 69
Huntingdon Gas Company,	19 58
Huntingdon county tax on personal property,	6,312 67
Huntingdon Gas Company tax on loans,	50 57
Huntingdon Gas Company tax on nett earning or income,	27 96
Huntingdon & B. T. M. R. R. tax on gross receipts,	2,249 69
Huntingdon & B. T. M. R. R. tax on tonnage,	10,058 89
M. M. M'Neil, Prothy. tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c.,	305 30
J. R. Simpson, late Prothonotary,	44 43
J. E. Smucker, Reg., and Recorder,	322 37
J. E. Smucker, Reg., and Recorder, collateral inheritance tax,	7,061 36
Samuel J. Cloyd, tavern licenses,	817 72
" " " Retailers licenses,	1,712 80
	$29,431 86

The Law of Advertising.—On conclusion of a suit just ended in New York, in which the publishers of a daily paper recovered a judgment of $774 against a mercantile firm for advertising, some facts were brought out that the public will do well to heed. The advertisement was sent to the office by the firm, but with no accompaning order as to how many times it should be published. This being the case, it was marked "till forbiden," and published in every edition until the bill amounted to the sum above stated. The firm contended that it was the intention to have the advertisement inserted but once, but stated that they saw it appear day after day and did not order it out. They held that the publishers pursued the only course left them, and that the defendants were negligent in not sending instructions at first, or not ordering the advertisement out subsequently, and rendered a judgment for the amount of the bill.

Sites for Private Residences.—There are no finer and picturesque sites for private residences than the numerous high bluffs contiguous to the town of Huntingdon. They only require taste and capital to make them fully as beautiful as any of the locations along the Hudson.

A Child Burned to Death.—A little girl, aged about 12 years, named Lizzie Miller, whose mother is married to a second husband by the name of Lint, and who lives with his family in a tenant house of Mr. Benton, in an alley off Haynes street, in the Fifth Ward, was fatally burned by the explosion of a can of carbon oil about 12½ o'clock to-day, (Friday). The parents of the child were out at the time of the accident—the mother having carried the dinner of her husband to the mill, where he was at work—and there is none but circumstantial evidence as to how it occurred. It is pretty clear, however, that the child was trying the fatal experiment of pouring carbon oil on the fire in the stove. At the time of writing, the little sufferer is still alive but she is so shockingly burned as to be beyond human aid.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Our young friend and fellow-townsman L. L. Plannett, is at present living in Richmond, Ohio, engaged as a clerk in one of the dry goods houses of that place.

We mention this circumstance in view of the fact that certain rumors, prejudicial to his character, have been recently current in this place, all of which are without the slightest shadow of truth.

The person who will thus wilfully manufacture and give publicity to such malicious slanders for the purpose of injuring a neighbor, is unworthy the confidence of the community, and fit for "treason, stratagem and spoils."

Remember This.—Remember this; that while we lay stress on our low prices, and insist upon there being the "lowest;" we do not rest our claims to patronage on this alone, but equally on the fact that our clothing is superior to any Ready-made Clothing to be had in the State of Pennsylvania.

Wanamaker & Brown,
6th & Market Sts.

Norway Oats.—The undersigned offer for sale, 50 bushel *genuine* Norway Oats. These were brought into the county about two years ago, by an enterprising farmer and offered reasonably. Those wishing to try these celebrated Oats are requested to call, or send in their orders as soon as possible.

GLAZIER & BRO.

Jan. 18,'71tf.

Extraordinary Inducements.—Delaines 15 cents up; Black Colored Alpacas 30 cents up; Wool Delaines 35 cents up; Dress Plaids 25 cents up; Prints 6 cents to 12 cents and all kinds of Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices at

Jan. 18, 2t. Henry & Co.

XLNT.—The stock of Ladies and Childrens Broche. Long single and breakfast Shawls. Ladies Black Cloth Sacques, which are now offered at cost by

Jan. 18, 2t. Henry & Co.

A Grocery Store is where everything in that line can always be had better and cheaper than at any other kind of Stores. Red Front is the place to go when you want anything in the Grocery line.

Something New.—Call and see the latest and most complete Base Burning Parlor Stove in America, on exhibition at Buchanan, Allison & Co's. 2t.

Carpet Rags taken in exchange for goods at

Henry & Co.

Jan. 18, 2t.

Great Bargains.—Furs, Furs, Ladies' and Childrens' Furs at cost at

Jan. 18, 2t. Henry & Co.

Superior Inducements.—Great bargains in Clothing at greatly reduced prices at

Jan. 18, 2t. Henry & Co.

Go to A. R. Stewart & Co., and buy one of their Silver light or organd oil Burners. 2m.

Marriages.

WILSON—STEAVER—On Thursday, January 12th, 1871, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. Frazier, Mr. J. M. Wilson and Miss Kate E. Steaver, all of Cassville, Pa.

Philadelphia Market.

Jan 24, 1871.

Extra family flour,	$7 00
Superfine flour,	5 50
Fancy brands,	8 00
Rye flour,	5 00
Corn Meal,	4 00
White wheat per bu.,	1 40
Red Wheat,	1 65
Corn,	76
Rye,	90
Oats,	56

Huntingdon Market.

Jan 25, 1871.

White wheat flour,	$7 25
Red wheat flour,	7 00
White wheat per bu,	1 35
Red wheat,	1 25
Rye,	80
Corn,	70
Oats	40
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	25

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale, a valuable farm, situated in Union township, four miles from Mapleton, containing 120 acres, two-thirds of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a Log House, a bank barn and other necessary out buildings and an orchard of bearing trees, with a never-failing spring and running water in almost every field. The land is of a good grain-growing quality, and the location a desirable one. JAMES D. QUARRY.

*Nov. 23, '70-2m**

Town Lots

In West Huntingdon for Sale.

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.

Now is the time to invest.

Apply to R. ALLISON MILLER.

Jan. 4, '71.

Hotel for Rent.

The undersigned offers for rent the property of John S. Weston, deceased, situate in the village of Mapleton. The property embraces about ten acres, and has erected thereon a large and convenient Hotel; with stable and buildings attached. Also, a Blacksmith Shop, which will be rented, with a complete sett of Blacksmith's Tools. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1871.

For further information inquire of

A. W. SWOOPE,
Agent for the Widow and Heirs.

January 4, 1871.-3t.

Fresh Arrival of Boots and Shoes, at Shaffer's New Store.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

March & Bro. would notify all parties knowing themselves indebted to come at once for settlement, as we would rather settle our own accounts than leave them in the hands of another for collection. If not convenient to pay cash at settlement, notes will be received at fair rates. Our books must be squared up.

MARCH & BRO.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.-2w

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Cook, Sheets & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Isaac N. Sheets, will continue the business at the old stand. The accounts due the late firm will be settled at the old office of Cook, Sheets & Co., in Dudley. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call as early as possible and settle.

COOK, SHEETS & CO.

Dudley, Dec. 14, 1870-3t.

Wm. Williams, Manufacturer of

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

W. H. Woods, W. B. Leas, James North,
R. Milton Speer, David Barrick.

The Union Bank of Huntingdon, (late John Bare & Co.;)

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

CAPITAL, PAID UP $50,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

The unfinished business of the late firm of John Bare & Co. will be completed by The Union Bank of Huntingdon. C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

Money Cannot Buy It!

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

THE DIAMOND GLASSES,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.,

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all celebrated Opticians of the World to be the

MOST PERFECT,

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use. *They are Mounted in the Finest Manner*, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. *Their Finish and Durability*

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark stamped on every frame.

AARON STEWART, Jeweler and Optician, is Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Pa., from whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to pedlers, at any price. [june15,'70y

1871. 1871.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

PITTSBURGH DAILY DISPATCH,

One of the LARGEST, LIVLIEST and most WIDELY CIRCULATED PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE DAILY DISPATCH

Is printed from new type, on fine white paper is independent in politics, and contains THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS of matter, embracing

The Latest News by Telegraph,
The Most Reliable Market Reports,
The Latest Cable Telegrams,
The Fullest Local Redorts,

With the Latest News by mail, including the most interesting Personal and Political Items, full Telegraph Market Reports from all Points of Importance, East and West, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character.

The DISPATCH is furnished by mail at $8 00 a year, or may be had from our agents every morning in any town or village within one hundred and fifty miles of Pittsburgh at Fifteen Cents a Week.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

In issuing their Prospectus for 1871, it affords the Publishers gratification to be able to state that their WEEKLY, like their DAILY, enters upon the new year under flattering auspices. It has been enlarged to more than double its former size, and now contains

THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS

Of matter, printed on clear new type, making it one of the handsomest, as it long has been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, Weeklies in the country.

It contains all the Latest News of the day—Political, Commercial and General, and as an entertaining and receptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Is not excelled by any paper in the State. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1 50, or in clubs of 10 to one address at $1 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club.

Subscribers may remit us by mail, either in bills or by Postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the DISPATCH, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain 20 per cent. on our published ratts, for single subscribers, or 10 per cent. on our club rates of ten papers for $10.

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH

A CHOICE FAMILY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO

NEWS, LITERATURE, PERSONAL

AND POLITICAL GOSSIP, &c.

Is published every Sunday morning, and is one of the most entertaining, instructive and readable journals published.

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH

Is furnished to single subscribers, by mail, at $2 00 and to clubs of ten or over, at $1 50 each per annum. Address

O'NEILL & ROOK,

Publishers of Daily, Weekly and Sunday Dispatch

(DISPATCH IRON BUILDINGS.)

67 AND 69 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jan.18,1871.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

FALL STOCK,

AT REDUCED PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Easton Blake. M. Marion M'Neil.

Huntingdon Foundry.

BLAKE & M'NEIL,

(Successor to J. M. Cunningham & Son.)

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

Iron and Brass Castings,

made in a first-class Foundry. We have always on hand all kinds of Plow and Stove Castings, Wash Kettles, Cellar Windows, Grates, Coal-hole Castings for pavements, Window weights of all sizes and weights, Pipe joints, Sled and Sleigh Soles, Wagon-boxes, Machine Castings, for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish

HEATERS AND IRON FENCES

of the most improved styles, oven doors and frames, door sills, and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a large stock of patterns, and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than can be had in the country. Having a good drill, we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

Office in Leister's new building, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Farmers and Cattle Dealers

Only *one trial* is asked for, after which you will *never be without it!*

The greatest and only *warranted* Cattle Medicine in the market, you find in Wittich's Radical Rinderpest Remedy, in three

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

No. 1, Against any sickness of the Cattle, like Cold, Cough, Hardening of the Udder, Rotten Hoof etc. Every Farmer should keep it always on hand.

No. 2, Against Lung disease, etc., and No. 3, against the horrible Rinderpest or Cattle plague. The No. 1, used in time will prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Full directions on each bottle, and by using it strictly according to them, *the cure is warranted!* Price $2 per bottle. Manufactured only by the Inventor.

Dr. Fr. WITTICH,
964. North 8th Street
Philadelphia.

For sale at S. S. Smith's Drug Store Huntingdon,

Agent for Huntingdon Co., Penn'a.

Dec. 14-2m.*

Smith in his New Building

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

Use the Red Horse Powders.

Horses cured of Glanders.—Aaron Snyder, U. S. Assistant Assessor, Mount Ætna, Pa. C. Bacon, Livery Stable, Sunbury. Horses cured of Founder.—Wolf & Wilhelm, Danville, Pa.; A. Ellis, Merchant, Washingtonville, Pa.; A. Sloanaker, Jersey. Horses cured of Lung Fever.—Hess & Brother, Lewisburg, Pa. Horses cured of Colic.—Thomas Clingan, Union county, Pa. Hogs cured of Cholera.—H. Barr, H. & A. Cadwallader. Cows cured.—Dr. J. M'Cleery, H. M'Cormick, Milton, Pa. Chickens cured of Cholera and Gapes.—Dr. U. Q. Davis, Dr. D T. Kreps, C. W. Sticker, John & James Finney. Hundreds more could be cited whose Stock was saved by using the Red Horse Powder. Send for circulars of the wonderful cures performed. Prepared by Cyrus Brown, Druggist, Chemist and Horseman, Broadway, Milton, Pa.

Dec. 7, 1870.

William I. Steel,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, on Main stree three doors east of the "Washington House," where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade.

Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness, Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.,

always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.

Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Grand Depot for New Goods.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

Fresh Arrival of Fall and Winter Goods

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

New Store.

John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of white and yellow

QUEENSWARE.

These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every artical usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm, and Household.

The Proper Care of Stock.

Sheep want sheltering from the wind and rain, and the closer they are placed in the sheep barn—always providing proper ventilation—the better they will winter. They should be carefully graded—the strong from the weak, the ewes and wethers from the lambs; the rams from all. It pays in wool as well as in mutton to feed grain every day. There is no more pernicious practice than to allow sheep, or, in fact, any other animal to become poor and weak, and then to attempt to raise them up in the Spring by extra feed. It is one of the fruitful scources of their dropping their wool unseasonably, because the very act of increasing the condition sunddenly of any animal, if poor, causes it to shed its coat, if near the proper season for doing so. If your stables for horses have plank floors, they should be constantly covered with some absorbent—in the absence of plenty of straw—as a dry muck, or other soils containing plenty of humus. Many of the joint and hoof diseases of horses may be distinctly traced to standing upon hard floors during the season of comparative idleness. Let your stables be well ventilated, and nearly as light as an ordinary house. It is not safe to risk blindness in an animal on whose good eyesight so much depends. Many of the accidents and runaways, from the use of horses are primarily induced by defective sight, which is in many cases occasioned by standing in dark, damp, and impure—because ill-ventilated, stables. There are but few good farmers now-a-days who do not groom their horses tolerably well. This very act of grooming, however, renders the skin more sensitive to cold, especially during the time of stalling. The horse when allowed to run at large during the winter, acquires a heavy coat of hair, filled at the roots with dandruff, which protects it in a measure from the inclemencies of the season. The act of grooming not only cleanses the skin from the dirt, but reduces the coat of hair; and therefore it is not only conducive to health, but at the same time profitable to add a blanket in cold weather. If to a properly ventilated and well-lighted stable we must insist upon a soft and elastic bed for the horse to stand on, and ordinarily good care in feeding, watering and cleaning, we shall have given our faithful servant and companion in the field, all that the most exacting philanthropist could wish, and there is no animal kept on the farm that so well pays for good care as the horse.

Cattle Feeding in Winter.

The question is sometimes raised as to whether or not, cattle designed for farm work should or should not, be fed during the winter season on concentrated food, such a: corn meal, oil cake and the like. As an illustration on the subject, on a limited scale, we will state a simple fact in the management of working oxen during a single winter. There were two yoke of these about the same age and physical power. Both were stabled during the night, and subjected to equal labor during the day. One yoke had, besides a plentiful supply of good hay, a peck of Indian meal during the twenty-four hours. The other yoke, in addition to the hay, had a feed of pumpkins, cut up, as long as the stock held out, which was about the close of December. After that, hay alone.

In the Spring, those to which meal was given were in fine condition—in fact, fit for the slaughter-house, while the others were in what is called fair working order. When the Spring plowing was commenced, there was found a marked difference in the operative force of the two teams. The yoke fed on corn meal did not lack strength, but were devoid of the endurance which characterize the hay and pumpkin fed animals. In a word the corn fed ones wilted down under the influence of the Spring heat, while the others seemed indifferent to it.—*American Farmer.*

Go and Come.

"If you want business done," says the proverb, "go and do it; if you don't want it done send some one else." An indolent gentleman had a free hold estate, producing about five hundred a year. Becoming involved in debt, he sold half the estate, and let the remainder to an industrious farmer for twenty years. About the end of the term, the farmer called to pay his rent, and asked the owner if he would sell his farm.

"Will you buy it asked the owner surprised.

"Yes, provided we can agree about the price."

"That is exceedingly strange," observed the gentleman; "pray tell me how it happens that while I could not live upon twice as much land, for which I paid no rent, you are regularly paying me two hundred a year, and are able in a few years to purchase it."

"The reason is plain," was the reply; you sat still and said go! I got up and said come! You lay in bed and enjoyed your estate; I rose in the morning and minded my business."

COUGH IN HORSES.—A cough is rather a symptom than a disease. It is often caused by the irritability of the air passage, occasioned by previous disease. A chronic cough in horses is often occasioned by indisretion in the treatment of influenza, distemper, and disease of the respiratory apparatus. It is also one of the effects of liver disease, and sometimes for worms. Too much dry fodder, especially chaff, often aggravates a cough. Carrots and other roots and green feed may be advantageously used. Give your horses a warm stall, with bedding a foot deep, with moist cut feed, a little laxative medicine and not much hard work.

Educational.

Roll of Honor.

Below we give the names of the pupils in our Borough Public Schools, who have been neither absent nor tardy in attendance for the past school month, ending January 12th. In the white schools there are five hundred and seven pupils in attendance. There has been a great improvement in the regularity of attendance, but there are yet a great many who are very irregular. Parents that keep their children regularly at school, keep them off the streets at night, and have them properly improve their time at home, are never heard to complain of their children not making satisfactory improvement. At the close of the next school month we will give the names of all perfect in attendance, and the percentage of attendance for each grade. We wish to see the schools of Huntingdon an honor to the town and the pride of our citizens.

HIGH SCHOOL.

MALES.	
F. F. Fetterhoff,	Sadie T. McCoy,
Samuel Miller,	Fannie Simpson,
	Ella Buchanan,
FEMALES.	Maggie Miller,
Carrie Shaffer,	Jennie Shaver.
Bella Africa,	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1.

Willie Graffius,	John Shaffer,
Charlie Bricker,	John Grey,
Irwin Hoffman,	Wm. Bice,
Bennie Hamlin,	Wm. O'Mara,
Orman Shaver,	Joshua Grey.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO 2.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Edward Bice,	Ida Ferat,
Thomas Magness,	Maggie King,
Willie Langdon.	Grace Rohm.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL, NO. 1.

MALES.	
John Snyder,	Jane Glenny,
Charles Armitage,	Minnie Burchinell,
George Black,	Annie Lamp,
John King,	Alice Port,
Harry Focht,	Ella Madigan,
Harry Leister.	Ella Nash,
Wm. Morningstar,	Nellie Bricker,
George Barnes,	Annie Killinger,
Charles Barrick.	Louisa Schafer,
FEMALES.	Grace Picket,
Estella Africa,	Annie Conrad,
Lizzie Shaffer,	Annie Hatfield,
Susie Moyer,	Jennie Hatfield,
Annie Fetterhoff,	Alice Hazard,
	Laura Baker.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL, NO. 2.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Robert Hawn,	Mary Bales,
Harry Brown,	Ida Dunsworth,
Elmer Freidly,	Mary Decker,
George Garlock,	Ada Friedly,
William Jegar,	Clara Feaster,
Harry Isenburg,	Mary Geissenger,
Edward A'Cabe,	Janie Harry,
Harry Port,	Ada Miller,
John Smith.	Maggie Mitchell,
	Mary Shaffer,
	Ada Williams.

PRIMARY SCHOOL, NO. 1.

MALES.	FEMALES.
John Colon,	Bella Gettys,
Bennie Houstein,	Grace M'Cabe,
Oliver Peightal,	Callie Moebus,
Willie Yenter.	Minnie Richter,
	Mary Wise,
	Nannie Strickler.

PRIMARY SCHOOL, NO. 2.

MALES.	
Willie Shoemaker,	Robbie Glenney,
Tussey Helfright,	Robbie Robley.
John Rahm,	FEMALES.
Davie Lamp,	Sudie Africa,
Jesse Miller,	Narcissa Rupe,
George Moebus,	Flora Mingle,
Jakie Africa,	BlancheHouseholder
Gilbert Watson,	Mary Houstein.

Compulsory Education.

The advocates of compulsory education are evidently increasing both in numbers and earnestness. They urge it as an imperative necessity. Social order and civil security are threatened by an army of ignorance, which is largely recruited from the host of children and youth, who are growing up in open contempt of school advantages. These unschooled thousand largely fill our alms-houses, jails, and prisons, and their care, prosecution, and punishment burden the public treasury. The sovereign remedy for this great evil is compulsory school attendance. As "Progress" urged in our December issue, the State must reach out the strong arm of the law, and compel parents to send their children to school.

This, in a few words, is the argument for a compulsory system. Respecting the soundness of at least two of the facts on which it is based, we have not the shadow of a doubt. Universal education is a social and civil necessity, and the State has the right to secure universal education by compelling school attendance. The right to tax A to school B's children, involves the right to compel B to send his children to school. All this is clear; and yet we are obliged to confess a doubt respecting the present practicability of compulsory education in this country. The "strong arm" of the law in a free government is a public sentiment demanding its execution. Without such public support, the law becomes a dead letter, as witnesseth much legislation designed to enforce moral reforms. In this case an unexecuted law would, we fear, be a hindrance rather than a help.

But, whatever may be true of a general compulsory system, there can be no doubt respecting the value of a law to prevent truancy and vagrancy. Many of the absentees from our schools are such in spite of the wishes of parents. They have broken through parental control. An officer, charged with the duty of arresting all absentees from school without leave, would be welcomed by hundreds of parents, and the mere existence of such an officer, in easy communication with parents and teachers, would prevent most of the present cases of truancy, as is fully shown by the experience of those States which have tried the system.

There is another class of absentees from our schools, who are moral orphans. Their parents, criminally neglectful of the highest parental duty, have given them over to the dominion of their own evil natures. They spend their time in the streets, and fast ripen into criminals. It is not only the right, but it is the bounden duty of the civil power, to interfere in behalf of these neglected children. They should be rescued from ruin, and prepared for lives of honor and usefulness. The well-being of society and the security of the State alike demand this. It is far better to multiply industrial and reform schools than to build jails and prisons.

A law dealing wisely with these two classes of absentees would be sustained by public sentiment. It would not be obnoxious to the intelligent advocates of the voluntary principle, and, without invading the much-defended "rights of parents," it would secure childhood in the God-given rights of instruction and control. Moreover, what a stream of juvenile vice and crime such a beneficent law would dry up! What a sum of manhood it would save from hopeless ruin!—*Ohio Ed. Monthly.*

TEACHERS and School Officers of Huntingdon county, are requested to furnish us with any educational intelligence that may be of general interest. We desire to make this column profitable and interesting to all of the readers of the "JOURNAL," especially to those more closely connected with the schools.

Miscellaneous.

Old Maids.

Fanny Fern writes about the old maid of the period. It is all a mistake in the date, Fanny. There are no old maids in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy. According to the recent census, no married women were found over twenty-six; no single over twenty. The years have drifted gloriously up the river of time, and we have found, where our foremothers have overlooked it, the fountain of perpetual youth, the elixir of life. There are no old women any more. There used to be a silver-haired grandmother sitting on the cosy side of the hearthstone with a smile on her face like a ray of glory slanting out from the beautiful land. We can almost hear the click of her knitting-needles now as we think of the days of our childhood. But the good old grandmother is gone. In her place is a young woman, whose sunken cheeks have been renewed with the wonderful touches of art, the color of her face is as fresh as a maiden, the placid brow is covered with youthful frizzes, the silvery locks that call for our reverence are concealed by luxuriant tresses of tow, such as the old-fashioned grandmother used to spin and weave. Old maids, maiden aunts belonging to the neighborhood to be generally useful, are extinct. In their stead are vivacious, sprightly, piquant girls, whose cosmopolitan ease of manner in any and every circumstance would cause the old maid of the ancient time to look askance at them and gather up her unruffled robes in fear. The wheels of the chariot of time are blocked, and perpetual youth sits beside the old scythe-bearer. No more old maids. The girls are blessed forever!

Good Advice.

Spurgeon sententiously expresses a number of thoughts "worth remembering" in the following appropriate sentences, which he publishes as "advice gratis":

Nobody is more like an honest man than a thorough rouge.

When you see a man with a good deal of religion displayed in his shop window, you may depend upon it he keeps a very small stock of it within.

Do not choose your friend by his looks; handsome shoes often pinch the feet.

Do not be fond of compliments; remember, "Thank you, pussy, and you, pussy," kill the cat

Don't believe the man who talks the most, for mewing cats are very seldom good mousers.

By no means put yourself in another person's power. If you put your thumb between two grinders they are very apt to bite.

Drink nothing without seeing it, sign nothing without reading it, and make sure that it means no more than it says.

Don't go to law unless you have nothing to lose; lawyer's houses are built on fools' heads.

Put no dependence on the label of a bag, and count money after your own kind.

In any business never wade into water where you cannot see the bottom.

See the sack open before you buy what is in it; for he who trades in the dark asks to be cheated.

Keep clear of a man who does not value his own character.

Clothing.

REMOVAL.
READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be

MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,

at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of John S. Weston, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John S. Weston, late of the borough of Mapleton, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOOPE.
Administrator.

Mapleton, Dec. 21, 1870-6t*.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of John Armon, dec'd.*

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Armon, late of Barree township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. W. MONTGOMERY.
Dec, 14-1870. Exr.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Material of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

THE HUNTINGDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
DOORS,
SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

FURNITURE.

A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to
D. W. ARTLEY, President,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,
Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Tobacco.

TOBACCO, SNUFF SEGARS.

JACKSON LAMBERSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
SNUFFS,
POUCHES,

Segar Cases, Notions, and a general variety of articles usually found in first-class stores, two doors south of the "Bee Hive."

Country merchants supplied with all kinds of Tobacco, Segars, &c., at lowest possible rates.

I respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. jan.4,'71.

LIME,
From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."

Jan. 4, '71.

Fishers' Column.

FISHER & SONS.

WINTER! WINTER!

1871! 1871!

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS.

Full Stock and Prices Defying Competition.

CARPETS,

CARPETS,

CARPERTS,

NINETY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

Ranging in price from thirty-five cents upwards, and say, with confidence there is no stock superior to ours, in extent and variety, to be found in the interior of the State.

We have the exclusive sale of all goods manufactured by the Reading Mills and Adrian Carpet Mills of Kensington.

Also, selected patterns from looms of Shegog, Floyd, Doak, Boggs, McCracken, McAffee, and others.

In buying direct from manufacturers, and paying *cash*, we place our goods here at as low figures as any dealer in Philadelphia can buy them.

We can sell them *cheaper*, and will take pleasure in convincing all who may favor us with a call.

Our stock of Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths is very large, ranging from common to best double, imported, all widths, Coir Mattings, Plain White and Check Canton Mattings in different qualities. Also. Thirty patterns of

WINDOW SHADES,

WINDOW SHADES.

We have the exclusive sale of the famous HANOVER BUCK GLOVES, which we will furnish to merchants by the dozen 15 per cent. cheaper than they can buy in Philadelphia or New York.

We also RETAL them, and call the attention of FARMERS and TEAMSTERS to these justly celebrated gloves.

GROCERIES,

GROCERIES,

AT COST,

Good Coffee 20 cents per pound, Best 25 cents per pound; good Sugar 10 cents per pound, Best 12½.

Agents for the Chesapeak Phosphaos now generally admitted to be the best and purest fertilizer in the market. Farmers will do well to call and see recommendations.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

We continue to operate the Huntingdon Mills, sell Flour and Feed, and buy all kinds of Grain at best prices.

SUMAC.

We also buy and manufacture Sumac, for which we will, at all times, pay in *cash* the highest price the market will afford.

SALT.

We sell, at wholesale and retail, large quantities of New York Barrel Salt; also, Sack Salt, and have good stocks on hand at all times.

FISH.

A large stock of Mackerel, of all numbers, and all number of packages. Also, Herring in half barrels. We *Guarantee* the quality of all our fish.

If you want to save money call and see us, or at least hear our prices before making your purchases.

FISHER & SONS.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES.

Medical.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lion, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desiae to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca: when of the abdomen, Ascites: when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gout affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges, of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healty exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and have been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be a temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and fell as well in all respects, as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor—a nice tonic and invigorator of the system. I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

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Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

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For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

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The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Uterous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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